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ABSTRACT

For the past 5 years, the American Council on Higher Education's Office of Minority Concerns (OMC) has been monitoring the annual progress of minorities in higher education and issuing a report card on the system itself and the country as a whole. The 1986 report takes a more in-depth look at the whole by focusing on the progress of the particular states. To get this information, the OMC requested data from every state and the District of Columbia. Only 26 states responded to the questionnaire because states are no longer keeping as comprehensive records on minorities as they did even 5 years ago. Data on the 26 participating states are provided, and an analysis of how the country as a whole has progressed in the past year is included. The sections cover: enrollments; trends in minority enrollments (undergraduate, graduate and first professional, degrees conferred); minority recruitment efforts; retention of minority students; faculty and administration; issues of continuing concern (desegregation, traditionally Black institutions); and barriers to access (high school graduation rates, higher cost of education and financial aid). Some of the important trends noted are as follows: Asians continue to be the only minority group that is over-represented in enrollments and degrees earned in higher education; Black undergraduate and graduate enrollments declined significantly between 1980 and 1984, while Hispanic and Asian enrollments increased; Blacks showed a decline in the number of faculty positions held between 1977 and 1983, while other minoirities increased their representation; and enrollments at traditionally Black institutions peaked in 1980 and appear to be fluctuating. Thirty-four tables are included. (SM)

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FIFTH ANNUAL STATUS REPORT
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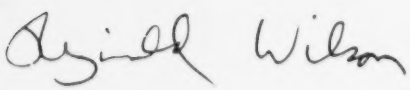
The Office of Minority Concerns (OMC) of the American Council on Education is pleased to issue this Fifth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education. The focus of this year's report has benefited greatly from the suggestions of those who have used the reports of the past. As always, we welcome your comments on the usefulness of the data and your suggestions for future reports.

We wish to acknowledge the fine work of Deborah Carter, principal researcher and writer of the report, the assistance of Bernard Greene and Boichi San, ACE Division of Policy Analysis and Research, on the tabulations for this report, and Barbara McKenna, ACE Publications Department.



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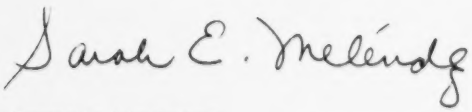

Sarah E. Meléndez
Associate Director

Executive Summary

The Fifth Annual Status Report on Minorities in Higher Education addresses many key issues. In comparison to last year's analysis the following trends merit highlighting:

1. While minorities are growing in numbers and in proportion of the population, they still have failed to reach proportional enrollment in higher education. Minorities make up 21.3 percent of the population but only 17 percent of enrollments. They continue to be most under-represented at four-year institutions.
2. Asians continue to be the only minority group that is over-represented in enrollments and degrees earned at all levels of higher education.
3. Black undergraduate and graduate enrollments declined significantly between 1980 and 1984, while Hispanic and Asian enrollments increased at both undergraduate and graduate levels.
4. Although equal representation has not been achieved, enrollments in professional schools continued to increase for all minority groups.
5. Blacks received fewer bachelor's and master's degrees in 1984 than in 1978. Other minority groups made gains at both levels.
6. At the doctoral level, between 1975 and 1984, blacks and Asians increased their proportional representation slightly; Hispanics and American Indians made larger gains but are still seriously under-represented.
7. In the 26 states that responded to a request for information, the most frequently cited methods used to recruit minorities were: 1) high school and junior high outreach programs; 2) Talent Search or Upward Bound programs; and 3) special training and coordination with counselors in high schools and at two-year institutions.
8. Retention efforts were focused on improving basic academic proficiencies and special academic counseling.
9. Blacks showed a decline in the number of faculty positions held between 1977 and 1983, while other minorities increased their representation.
10. Those states affected by the ruling in the ongoing desegregation case, *Adams* v. *Bennett*, are making progress in enrolling more black students at traditionally white institutions, yet the total participation of blacks is decreasing in the majority of these states.
11. Enrollments at traditionally black institutions peaked in 1980 and appear to be fluctuating.
12. Low-income students had more financial difficulty enrolling in college in 1985 than in 1978 due to lowered family income, higher tuition costs, and reductions in federal student aid.

Without question, blacks are losing ground at most levels in higher education. Although Hispanics are increasing their enrollments and faculty participation due to their dramatic increase in the population, proportionately, they remain under-represented and concentrated at two-year institutions. The problems of increasing access and retention of minority students remain unsolved and unaddressed in most states.

FIFTH ANNUAL STATUS REPORT

MINORITIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Introduction

For the past five years, the American Council on Education's Office of Minority Concerns has been monitoring the annual progress of minorities in higher education and issuing a report card on the system itself and the country as a whole. This year's report, the fifth in the series, takes a more in-depth look at the whole by focusing on its parts—on the progress of the particular states. The Office of Minority Concerns has taken this approach in response to many requests from institutions of higher education, newspaper reporters, community agencies, and researchers.

To collect data on the various states, which are not compiled in any one place, the OMC requested information from every state and the District of Columbia. One of the most surprising results of our survey provides revealing commentary on the status of minorities. Only 26 states could or would respond to our questionnaire because states are no longer keeping as comprehensive records on minorities as they did even five years ago. Also, federal agencies responsible for collecting and reporting data have suffered staff cutbacks and are not able to respond to requests for data in a timely fashion. Although the staffs are, for the most part, willing and cooperative, the process for obtaining information is long and complicated.

There appears to be a declining interest in collecting and reporting race/ethnicity data at both the national and state levels. The National Research Council's Survey of Earned Doctorates form did not request race and ethnicity data for 1985. Therefore, it is impossible to compare 1985 with other years for doctorates conferred to minorities. In addition, California and New York did not report race and ethnicity information for enrollments in 1984.

The quality of data collected at the institutional level is slipping as well. Enrollment figures were obtained from the Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS) data for fall 1980 and 1984. The number of institutions that did not submit data disaggregated by race increased substantially from 1980 to 1984. This was especially true of New York and California where, in 1984, 19 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of the institutions did not report race data. Although the reporting of race/ethnicity by each institution is required by law, fewer institutions are complying each year and the law is not being enforced.

Information on degrees conferred and programs for the retention and recruitment of minorities was obtained directly from the individual states. Requests for data went out to all state commissions on higher education or postsecondary education. Approximately half the states did not respond to the request or stated they did not collect the requested information.

Consequently, no data were obtained for those states. Further complicating state data collection were differences in the ways states collect information. States collect different information, use different formats, and report the data differently. For example, some states report degrees earned by field, others report degrees earned by level, and still others report both the field and the level.

This report, therefore, provides data on the 26 states that participated in our survey. It also includes the analysis of how the country as a whole has progressed in the past year. It confirms the alarming national trend towards decreasing enrollments for blacks and American Indians since 1980. A modest rise for Hispanics during the same period has not kept up with their increase in the population. Asians, however, registered a significant proportional increase in enrollment at all levels.

The first section of this report presents data on enrollments and degrees conferred in higher education by state and ethnic/racial background. Comparisons are made between enrollment figures for 1980 and for 1984. Similar comparisons are made between data for 1978 and 1983 for some states and 1984 for other states on degrees conferred. The next section presents information on various efforts states are making in recruitment and retention programs for minority students. Minority participation in administration and faculty, follows. The final section addresses issues of continuing significance to minority participation in higher education—desegregation, the role of traditionally black colleges, and barriers to minority access in higher education.

Enrollments

According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), total enrollments in higher education increased 30 percent between 1970 and 1975, from 8.6 million to 11.1 million, and 8 percent between 1975 and 1980 to 12.1 million.[1] Based on current figures (Table 1) this rate of growth had slowed even more between 1980 and 1984 to 12.2 million, a gain of only 1.2 percent. From 1980 to 1984, enrollments at two-year institutions increased 0.1 percent and 1.9 percent at all four-year institutions.

Enrollment figures for public and private institutions for 1980 and 1984 reveal that enrollments at public institutions remained stable, while private institutions increased enrollments by 5.4 percent (see Table 1). Public two-year institutions saw enrollments decline by 1.6 percent. Private two-year institutions registered a large gain of 36.4 percent. This compares to a 1.4 percent increase for public four-year institutions and a 2.9 percent increase for private four-year institutions. These figures point to a general leveling off in total enrollments for this four-year period. However, the picture is very different when racial/ethnic groups are disaggregated.

Trends in Minority Enrollments

Our 1985 Status Report described the disparity in the representation of minorities in higher education. This disparity continues. While the white proportion of the population has declined, as has the number of white enrollments in higher education, whites remain over-represented in higher education. For minorities, the reverse is true: they are growing in numbers and proportion of the population, but remain under-represented in higher education. According to 1985 estimates by the Population Reference Bureau, whites represent 78.3 percent of the U.S. population but 80.3 percent of the enrollment in higher education (see Table 2). Minorities, on the other hand, represent 21.3 percent of the population but only 17 percent of the total enrollment in higher education.

In 1980, minorities represented 19.9 percent of the enrollment at two-year institutions. By 1984, their enrollments had increased to 21.2 percent (see Table 3). This approximates their proportional representation in the population. However, at the four-year level their participation rate was much lower: 13.9 percent in 1980 and 14.5 percent in 1984.

Minorities continue to be better represented in public institutions (17 percent in 1980 and 17.6 percent in 1984) than in private institutions (13.4 percent in 1980 and 13.9 percent in 1984) (Table 2). Overall, minority enrollment increased 5.8 percent between 1980 and 1984 due to increases in Hispanic and Asian enrollments (see Table 3). The increase in enrollments for these two groups offsets the decline in black enrollments.

Between 1980 and 1984, black enrollments decreased 3.3 percent overall with a loss of 3.3 percent at four-year institutions and 3.2 percent at two-year institutions. For this same period, Hispanic enrollments increased 12.1 percent at all institutions, with a gain of 11.1 percent at four-year institutions and 13 percent at two-year institutions. The greatest gain in enrollments for all groups was made by Asians who achieved a 33.6 percent net gain—33.9 percent at four-year institutions and 33.1 percent at two-year institutions. American Indians experienced a slight decrease in enrollments for this period, due to a 4.2 percent drop in enrollments at two-year institutions. Their enrollments at four-year institutions remained steady (see Table 3).

Although black enrollments declined nationally between 1980 and 1984, some states with a significant black population managed to increase black enrollments at both two-year and four-year institutions, i.e., Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Texas (see Table 4A). Other states experienced a decline in four-year enrollments and an increase in two-year enrollments. This appears to be the dominant trend in states with a sizeable black population. Only Delaware, North Carolina, and Louisiana—states with large black populations—increased four-year enrollments while two-year enrollments declined (see Table 4A). Sixteen states showed decreases in both two-year and four-year enrollments of blacks.

New York and California, states with large Hispanic populations, showed declines in Hispanic enrollments, which are probably attributable to their under-reporting and non-reporting of race/ethnicity data (see Table 4B). Table 5, which includes extrapolations from 1982 data, shows modest increases for California and significant increases for New York. In Texas, New Mexico, Florida, and Illinois, states that also have large Hispanic populations, the Hispanic enrollments at two-year institutions increased at a much higher rate than those at four-year institutions. In 1980 and 1984, 54 percent of all Hispanics in higher education were enrolled at two-year institutions. Thus, Hispanics continue to maintain the highest proportional concentration at two-year institutions of any ethnic group.

Asian enrollments increased dramatically at both two-year and four-year institutions (see Table 4C). New York was the only state with a significant Asian population that showed a decrease in Asian enrollment at both two-year and four-year institutions. This may have been caused by the non-reporting problem mentioned previously (see Table 5). Washington was the only state with a sizeable Asian population experiencing a decrease in enrollment at two-year institutions. Asians in all states are over-represented in enrollments relative to their proportion of state population.

American Indian enrollments decreased at two-year institutions by 4.2 percent and held steady at four-year institutions. States with a significant number of Ameri-

can Indians that showed increased enrollments at both two-year and four-year institutions were Montana, North Dakota, North Carolina, Texas, New Mexico, and Washington (see Table 4D). Arizona, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota showed an increase in four-year enrollments for American Indians during this period, but a decrease in two-year enrollments.

In 1984, as in recent years, there were more women than men enrolled at both two-year and four-year institutions at the undergraduate and graduate levels for all groups except Asians (see Table 6). However, men outnumbered women in all racial/ethnic groups in professional school enrollments.

Undergraduate Enrollments

The total undergraduate enrollment increased 2 percent between fall 1980 and fall 1984 (see Table 6). Undergraduate enrollments for whites increased 1.1 percent, while black undergraduate enrollments decreased by 3.8 percent from 10.1 percent in fall 1980 to 9.5 percent in fall 1984. Blacks were the only racial/ethnic group to decline in undergraduate enrollments for this period. Hispanics increased in undergraduate enrollments by 11.8 percent up from 4.2 percent in 1980 to 4.6 percent in 1984. American Indians gained 2.6 percent in the number of students enrolled, however, their overall percentage of the total undergraduate population remained at 0.7 percent. Increases in the undergraduate enrollments for Asians accounted for the largest proportional jump—40.1 percent, from 2.3 percent in 1980 to 3.2 percent in 1984 (see Table 6).

Graduate and Professional School Enrollments

The overall enrollments for graduate school between 1980 and 1984 remained relatively stable, increasing only 0.4 percent. However, white, black, and American Indian enrollments declined during this period: 1.4 percent for whites; 11.9 percent for blacks; and 6.4 percent for American Indians (see Table 6). As noted in previous reports, the decline in participation of blacks in graduate programs is particularly disturbing in light of the long-term under-representation of this group on faculties and administrations in higher education. Although the participation rate for blacks increased by 3.3 percent in professional schools, this increase does not totally offset the reduction in black participation in graduate programs. As Table 6 indicates, fewer blacks participated in graduate studies in 1984 than in 1980. Although whites decreased their level of participation in both graduate and professional school, they are still over-represented in post-baccalaureate studies. As Table 6 shows, the proportional decline for blacks was much higher than for whites.

Hispanics gained only 5 percent in enrollment in graduate schools, while they gained 21.1 percent in their enrollment in professional school. However, they still represent only 2.2 percent of graduate enrollments and 2.9 percent of professional school enrollments. Hispanics and blacks are still greatly under-represented in post-baccalaureate studies. Hispanic enrollments at this level appear to be slowly moving up, but black enrollments appear to be stagnating or declining.

As at the undergraduate level, Asian enrollments continued to climb in both graduate and professional schools (see Table 6). American Indian enrollment in graduate school declined 6.4 percent and increased in professional schools by 21.7 percent. Yet this group, like blacks and Hispanics, is still under-represented in graduate and professional school.

Tables 7A through 7D indicate the percentage of change in graduate and professional school enrollment levels between 1980 and 1984 within each state for minorities. Of states with over 200 blacks enrolled in graduate schools, only four—Massachusetts, Florida, Louisiana, and Oklahoma—showed a slight increase in black graduate enrollment. Of states with over 200 Hispanics enrolled in graduate school, only Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Missouri, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Louisiana, and Texas showed an increase in Hispanic enrollments. American Indian enrollment in graduate school increased slightly in Massachusetts, Ohio, Arizona, and New Mexico. Asian enrollment increased in the majority of the states.

As stated in our 1985 Status Report, black enrollments in medical school peaked in 1974–75 at 6.3 percent, and declined to 5.7 percent in 1978–79. Since that time, the enrollment rate has remained at about the same level. As indicated in Table 8 the 1985–86 level was 5.8 percent. Also according to the 1985 report, Hispanics (excluding Commonwealth Puerto Ricans) increased medical school enrollments from 1.3 percent in 1974 to 2.9 percent in 1985. This group now accounts for 3.8 percent of the medical school enrollment (see Table 8). As of 1985, Asian enrollments in medical school had increased to 6.4 percent from 1.8 in 1974. American Indian medical school enrollments remained at 0.4 percent.

Law school enrollments for all minority groups increased significantly between 1980 and 1985: blacks, by 9.9 percent; Hispanics, by 22.1 percent; Asians, by 31.2 percent; and American Indians, by 11.6 percent. The rate of increase has picked up for blacks as compared to the period between 1976 and 1980. It has slowed significantly for American Indians, increased for Asians, and stayed approximately the same for Hispanics (see Table 9).

Degrees Conferred

The most current national data available on degrees conferred are from 1980–81 and come from the Office of Civil Rights. These data were reported in the 1985 Status Report. The 1982–83 data are not disaggregated by race/ethnicity. In an attempt to provide recent data for this report, each state was requested to provide its most current data on earned degrees by level and by race/ethnicity. Of the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 26 responded, and of this number four sent data from 1983–84 and 16 sent data from 1984–85 containing the appropriate information. It should be further noted that some states provided information on both public and private institutions, others provided data only on public institutions (see Tables 10A and 10B). In order to provide a basis for comparison, the 1978–79 earned degrees data are included for each state.

No definite conclusions can be drawn about national trends in the number of degrees awarded for the 20 states reporting. There was a 2.5 percent increase in the number of baccalaureate degrees awarded between 1978 and 1983 and a 1.6 percent increase between 1978 and 1984. However, as Table 10A shows, more states showed a decrease in actual number of degrees awarded than showed an increase. The number of bachelor's degrees awarded to whites increased by 1 percent for the four states reporting 1983 data and 0.6 percent for the 14 states reporting 1984 data. The proportion of bachelor's degrees awarded to blacks in these 18 states declined by 4.3 percent between 1978 and 1983 and by 5.9 percent between 1978 and 1984. States showing increases in the number of degrees conferred to blacks were Oklahoma, Tennessee, Indiana, Georgia, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The number of Hispanics receiving bachelor's degrees increased by 3.9 percent between 1978 and 1983 and by 20.8 percent between 1978 and 1984 in these states. States with large Hispanic populations that registered a decrease were Colorado and New Mexico. The number of degrees awarded also increased for Asians by 86.7 percent from 1978 to 1984, and by 16.5 percent for American Indians during this same period.

At the master's degree level, there was an overall decline in the number of degrees awarded 13.4 percent from 1978 to 1983, and 19.3 percent from 1978 to 1984 (see Table 10B). The number of master's degrees conferred to whites decreased in states reporting data for 1983 by 12.8 percent, and by 16 percent for states reporting 1984 data. Master's degrees conferred to blacks in these states fell even lower: by 28.8 percent in the period 1978–1983 and by 35.2 percent from 1978 to 1984. Master's degrees awarded to the other minority groups between 1978 and 1984 decreased by 19.7 percent for Hispanics, increased by 24.2 percent for Asians, and remained relatively stable for American Indians, with a slight decrease of 1.9 percent (see Tables 10B, 10C, and 10D).

According to the National Research Council's *Summary Report 1984 Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities*, the number of doctorates conferred decreased from 27,416 in 1975 to 24,536 in 1984 (see Table 11). The proportional representation for blacks has remained about the same: 3.9 percent in 1975 and 4.3 percent in 1984. This was also true for Asians who received 1,025 doctorates in 1975 (3.7 percent of the total) and 1,017 in 1984 (4.1 percent). American Indians also increased their proportional representation from 0.1 percent in 1975 to 0.3 percent in 1984 (see Table 11). This increase represents a doubling in the actual number of doctorates conferred to American Indians. Hispanics also had a dramatic increase in the number of doctorates conferred for this period: 79.5 percent, from 337 in 1975 to 605 in 1984. Nevertheless blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians are still seriously under-represented at this level despite the recent gains made by these groups.

The National Research Council report also showed that American Indians and blacks had the highest concentration of degrees in education, with 44 percent for American Indians and 49 percent for blacks. As in prior years, the second highest concentration for blacks was in the social sciences; 21 percent of the degrees awarded were in this area. Hispanics followed a similar pattern with a 26 percent concentration in education, and 22 percent in the social sciences.

Asians, by contrast, obtained 43 percent of their doctorates in the physical and life sciences and 25 percent in engineering. There continue to be relatively few blacks and Hispanics with doctorates in the physical sciences and engineering. In 1984, 1.4 percent of the doctorates awarded to blacks were in engineering, and 4.2 percent were in the physical sciences. Hispanics received 5.6 percent of their doctorates in engineering and 10.4 percent in the physical sciences.

As indicated in Table 12, the number of medical degrees awarded has increased for all groups between 1975 and 1984. However, for blacks the proportional representation has decreased from 5.4 percent in 1975 to 5.1 percent in 1984. For all other minority groups, the proportional representation has increased.

The number of law degrees conferred to minorities increased 11 percent between 1980–81 and 1984–85, up from 2,832 in 1980–81 to 3,150 in 1984–85 (see Table 13). For this same period, the number of law degrees conferred to blacks increased from 1,461 to 1,548, or 6 percent. For Hispanics, the number increased from 790 to 955, or 20.1 percent. American Indians increased the number of law degrees received by 17 percent, up from 94 in 1980–81 to 110 in 1984–85. The number of degrees awarded to Asians during the same period increased at a slower rate than that of Hispanics and American Indians. They increased from 487 to 537, or 10.3 percent. As Table 13 indicates, blacks experienced the lowest rate of increase in law degrees awarded during this four-year span.

Minority Recruitment Efforts

In a recent study conducted by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), it was reported that, while the high school graduation rates between 1975 and 1982 had increased 29 percent for blacks and 38 percent for Hispanics, the proportion of high school graduates going on to college had declined 11 percent for blacks and 16 percent for Hispanics. As documented in our previous status reports, there are many factors that may contribute to this serious decline. They include the rising cost of a college education, higher college admission standards, reduction in financial aid, and the inability of minority families to meet college expenses, as well as the inadequate preparation for postsecondary education many minority high school students receive. Another report released in March 1985 by the College Entrance Examination Board, "Equality and Excellence: The Education Status of Black Americans," concluded that the serious problems of educational access for black students are likely to be exacerbated in the future by cuts in federal aid for compensatory education in elementary and secondary schooling, minimum competency test requirements for high school graduation, and the emerging teacher shortage.

Chart A lists a variety of programs used in 21 of the states that responded to our inquiry. As this chart indicates, the procedures states most frequently used for special recruitment efforts were: 1) high school and junior high school outreach programs; 2) Talent Search or Upward Bound programs; 3) special training and coordination with counselors in high school and at two-year institutions; 4) orientation sessions on financial aid; and 5) activities to attract graduate students. Approximately half of the states had a minority recruitment officer or office located at one or more universities. Five states practiced modified admissions policies for minorities who do not meet normal admission standards: California, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee. Michigan had such a policy operating at a limited number of institutions. Eleven states have recommended programs or have programs operating at a limited number of institutions, for strengthening the math, science, and English skills of minority high school students. Fourteen of the 26 states provided special scholarships or fellowships for minorities. This listing of programs may not include all of the programs at different institutions. It does, however, provide some insight into the types of efforts being made to recruit minorities.

Retention of Minority Students

The problem of retention of under-represented minorities (blacks, Hispanics, and American Indians) has been documented in many studies. One study indicates that "high school grade point average, well-developed study skills, completion of a college preparatory curriculum, college achievement test scores, parental education and income, and enrollment as a freshman at a four-year (especially selective) institution are most highly correlated with college persistence. Students' motivation to succeed is also related to persistence and so are living on campus and not having outside employment."[2]

A report of AASCU stated that dependent individuals from families with incomes under $20,000 were less likely to enroll in college in 1982 than they had been in 1978, while those from families with incomes above $20,000 had increased enrollments in the same period.[3] Furthermore, minority students cite financial reasons for non-completion of college studies more often than do white students.[4]

Chart B details the efforts of 22 states to improve the graduation rates of minorities. As this chart indicates, programs to improve basic academic proficiencies are operational in 16 of the 22 states. Thirteen of these states provide special academic counseling. Twelve have allotted special state funds to reduce the attrition rates of minorities, and approximately half have set a priority of increasing financial aid to low-income minority students. Minority affairs officers or offices are located on campus in approximately nine of the states. Eight states have created a special task force on minority retention. Only five states employ early warning systems to identify students who are in danger of "dropping" or "stopping out." Recruitment programs outnumber the retention programs by an approximate ratio of four to three.

Faculty and Administration

The 1983 EEOC data on full-time faculty revealed that the total number of positions available increased by 5.5 percent since 1977 (see Table 14). Minorities were only slight beneficiaries of this increase. Asians increased their participation in full-time faculty positions by 3.5 percent, from 11,917 in 1977 to 16,398 in 1983. These increases occurred at public and private and two-year and four-year institutions. Hispanic faculty increased at a slower rate, 1.8 percent, up from 6,605 in 1977 to 8,311 in 1983. This group achieved larger gains in teaching positions at two-year private institutions. American Indians also made slight gains in faculty participation with a 3 percent increase, from 1,040 positions to 1,274 positions.

Blacks were the only group to show a decline in faculty positions. During this period, full-time faculty positions held by blacks decreased from 19,674 (4.4 percent) to 18,827 (4 percent), a loss of 4.3 percent. This overall loss was caused by declines in black participation in faculty teaching positions at both four-year public (−6.2 percent) and four-year private institutions (−11.3 percent). These additional reductions in full-time faculty positions at four-year institutions held by blacks compound the severity of under-representation at this level. Blacks are definitely losing ground at four-year institutions. As Table 14 indicates, the number of blacks teaching full-time at the two-year level increased by 3.4 percent at public and 7.2 percent in private institutions. This does not offset the loss at the four-year level.

Of the 12,000 full time-faculty employed in traditionally black institutions, 8,200 are black.[5] This fact has sobering implications for black faculty members' proportional representation in predominantly white institutions: **Overall representation of blacks in predominantly white institutions is only 2.3 percent.**

Table 15A presents the participation levels of blacks in faculty in all states (except Hawaii) and the District of Columbia. The same data are presented for Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians in Tables 15B through 15D, in states where they represent a high proportion of the population. As these tables indicate, only five states gained in the number of blacks in full-time faculty positions at four-year public and private institutions—Colorado, New York, North Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Several states with large Hispanic populations showed a decrease in the number of Hispanic faculty members—New Mexico and Arizona (four-year level) and California (two-year level, both public and private). Asians decreased in participation at the four-year level in Maryland public institutions and at the two-year level in Illinois (public and private) and New Hampshire (private only).

In administrative positions, blacks increased their representation slightly from 7 percent in 1977 to 7.2 percent in 1983 (see Table 14). Black representation in administration appears to be in a state of flux. Between 1979 and 1981, it declined from 7.4 to 6.8 percent and increased from 6.8 in 1981 to 7.2 percent in 1983. Hispanics gained from 1.4 to 1.6 percent in their participation at this level. Asians increased from 0.8 percent to

CHART A

Special Efforts to Recruit Minorities in Higher Education by Various States

	ARIZONA	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	CONNECTICUT	FLORIDA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	KENTUCKY	MARYLAND	MICHIGAN	MONTANA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN
Visits to high schools with a high minority enrollment to provide information	✓	●	✓ ■ H	●	●		● ■	● ■	●	★ I			●	●			●				✓ ■
University visits by high schools with a high minority enrollment	✓	✓	● H ■	●	●		● ■	● ■	●	★ I			●	●	●	● B					✓ ■
Junior high school visits made to schools with a high minority enrollment to conduct workshops and orientations	✓	✓	● ■ H	●	●		● ■	● ■	● ■	✓				●	●	● B					✓ ■
Talent search, Upward Bound or other Summer Bridge Program	✓	✓	● ■ H	●	●			●	✓	✓ I ■		●		●	●	✓ B					✓
Minority recruitment Office/officer located on college/university campus	✓	✓	● ■ H		●		●	●	✓						●	●					●
Minority college students participate in special recruitment efforts to advise high school students	✓	✓	● ■ H		★		★	✓	●			★									✓
High school given fiscal incentives for improvement of aggregated test scores			★		★														★		
Modification of admission standards to accommodate minorities			● ■						✓			●	●	●			●				✓
Special training to high school teachers for increasing the number of minority students who are ready to enter college		✓	★		★	★	★	● ■	★							●					✓
Special incentives to college faculty for minority recruitment efforts	★		✓ H ■																		
Institutions conduct special information sessions with school students on financial aid	✓	✓	● ■ H		★		★	●	✓ ■	✓ ■ I			●	●	●	● B					● ■
Use of school newspapers, clubs and organizations to reach potential minority students	✓	✓	★ H				★	● ■													
Extensive follow up with potential applicants to encourage enrollment	✓	✓	★ H			★							●								✓
Establishment of a strong referral system from 2-year institutions	✓	✓	● ■ H	●	● ■									●				★	●		
Extensive training and coordination with high school and 2-year institution counselors	✓	✓	★ H		★		★	● ■	●						●	●		★			✓ ■
Special recruitment programs designed to attract minority graduate students	✓	✓	✓ ■ H		✓ ★ B	★	●	● ■	●		✓ ■		✓			✓	✓		●	✓	✓
Special recruitment efforts to attract minority students to professional schools	✓	✓			★	★			✓ ■				●				●				
State wide plan to increase college preparation of high school students			★		★	●				★			✓		✓	✓					+
Programs designed to serve as a resource for specific ethnic groups (bilingual, multicultural programs, and teacher training)	✓ H I		● ■ H		★	✓ ★ H B				✓ ■			● ■		✓		● B				✓ B H I
Programs designed to involve minority parents	✓	✓	●	✓	★				✓ ■												✓
Community, religious, and fraternal organizations involved in minority recruitment efforts	✓	✓	● H	✓	★			● ■		✓ ■	✓ ■ H				●						✓
State employs a goal-oriented recruitment plan	✓		✓ H ■	●	★	★	★		● ■	● ■			●								●
Use of radio, newspaper and other media patronized by a high percentage of minorities to advertise college programs	✓		■ H			★	● ■	●	■												✓
Programs within university designed to increase the number of minorities in mathematics, engineering, and science programs		✓	●	●		★			●	✓ ■			✓			✓	✓				✓
Programs which encourage high school and post secondary partnerships		✓	●	●	★	★	★		●	● ■			●			✓					✓
Special programs in high school to strengthen the math, science and English skills of junior high and high school students		✓	● ■	●	★	● ★	★			● ■			●								● ■
Student/teacher mentor programs		✓	★ H	●	✓ ■	● ■				✓ ■	✓ ■ H			●		✓					✓
Increase in the number of state supported scholarships and fellowships to minorities	●	✓	● ■ H		● ★	● ■			●	● ■		● ■	●	●		✓	●	●			● ■

★ Program Recommended
● Program Operational at Most Institutions
✓ Programs Operational at a Limited Number of Institutions
+ Program recommended at a Limited Number of Institutions
■ Additional Programs Recommended

Targeted Population
B—Black
H—Hispanic
A—Asian
I—Indian

CHART B

Special Efforts to Retain Minorities in Higher Education by Various States

	ARIZONA	ALASKA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	CONNECTICUT	FLORIDA	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	KENTUCKY	MARYLAND	MICHIGAN	MINNESOTA	MONTANA	NEW JERSEY	NEW YORK	OKLAHOMA	PENNSYLVANIA	RHODE ISLAND	SOUTH CAROLINA	TENNESSEE	TEXAS	VIRGINIA	WISCONSIN
Minority student affairs office/officer	●	✓	✓ ★			✓			●	✓							✓	✓		★		✓	
Task Force on Minority Retention—Statewide or at each institution	●	✓		★	●				●	●	★				●	●		●		★			●
Special admission material and procedures designed to improve student-institutional "fit"	★			✓	■					✓								●					✓
Special orientation activities for minority students	●	✓			■	●				✓	✓					●	●	●					✓
Improvement or redevelopment of academic advising program		✓		✓	■											✓				●			✓
Curricular innovations in credit programs to recognize the needs and contributions of minority groups		✓	★ H			✓ H B			● B							●							●
Establishment of early warning systems for identifying and communicating with potential "dropouts"		●	★ H	✓	●	●	★		●	✓						●							✓
Special counseling programs—academic and personal		✓	●	✓		✓ B			●	●	✓	✓		● ■		●	●	●		●			✓
New or revitalized extracurricular activities to meet special interest of minority students		✓				✓ B			✓ B		✓												✓
Expanded academic enrichment programs	★ H		★ H		●					✓	✓							✓		●			✓
Special or required services for students who have declared a major						★																	
Special testing and placement services for students				✓		✓ B ■	★		●	●	✓				●			●		●		✓	
Job related career exploration activities	●	✓			●	✓	★				✓		✓		●			✓		●		✓	
Faculty/instructional development programs	★		● ■ H	●		✓ ■				✓	✓					●		●	● B	★			●
Formal inclusion of advising effectiveness in faculty promotion and tenure decisions		✓																					
Exit interviews conducted										●										★			
Use of students as peer advisors and counselors	●	●		✓	■	✓			●	● ■	✓				★		●	●					●
Special and significant services designed to retain adult learners				✓		★					✓												✓
Emergency rooms	✓																						✓ ■
Special programs to improve basic proficiencies—tutoring and developmental programs	★	✓	●	✓	✓	●				● ■	●			● ■	●		●	●	●	●			● ■
Close monitoring of minority students for the first 2 years of enrollment			H			✓			●							●	●	●			★		✓
Special incentives to faculty to serve as advisors to minority students	★		● ■ H			★				✓													
State-wide goals for specific percentage of minority participation		✓				●			● ■	●					●			●	●	●			✓ ■
Special retention efforts for mathematics, science and/or engineering students			● ■ H		●		★			● ■	✓	✓			● ■			●					✓
Increased financial aid to low income minority students—special priority			★ H			✓ ★	★	★	● ■			✓ ■			● ■	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Efforts to increase minority faculty		✓	★ H		●	★	★			● ■						●	●	●	●	●	★		●
State funding for continued research on minorities in higher education			★ H		●	★										●	●		●		★	✓	● ■
Special state funds allocated to minority retention programs			●	●	●	●	● ■	●								●	●		●		● ■		● ■

★ Program Recommended
● Program Operational at Most Institutions
✓ Programs Operational at a Limited Number of Institutions
■ Additional Programs Recommended

Targeted Population
B—Black
H—Hispanic
A—Asian
I—Indian

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1.1 percent (see Table 14). American Indians gained in numbers (298 in 1977 to 413 in 1983) but their relative proportion remained unchanged.

Tables, 16A through 16D indicate minority participation in administrative, executive, and managerial positions on a state-by-state basis for 1977 and 1984. As shown in these tables, some states experienced a decrease in participation of blacks in administration. They were: Alabama, Arizona, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Washington. (States with small black populations are not discussed.) Hispanic participation in administrative positions in Colorado and Arizona decreased overall. This is significant because of the large size of the Hispanic population within those states.

Issues of Continuing Concern

Desegregation

The mandate of the *Adams* case called for: 1) the dismantling of the segregated and dual system of higher education; 2) enhancement of the under-funded traditionally black institutions; 3) the elimination of duplicative programs; and 4) the increase conversely in each set of schools of black and white students, faculty, and administration.

In 1970 when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed the *Adams* case against the secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Califano, black enrollment at predominantly white institutions was 4.3 percent. In 1982 this had increased to 9.4 percent, which represented approximately 63 percent of the total black enrollment in the 19 *Adams* states. In 1976, 12 percent of TBI enrollments comprised students from other races. In 1982 that figure had increased to 18 percent: 11 percent white; 6 percent non-resident aliens; with Asians, Hispanics, and American Indians, combined, comprising one percent. The increase of non-blacks in TBIs during this period accounted for most of the overall growth in enrollment in TBIs.

Comparison of total enrollment figures in public institutions between 1980 and 1984 in *Adams* states indicates that only four states had increased the overall black enrollment at both two-year and four-year institutions. Those states were Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas (see Table 17). Alabama and Louisiana had increased enrollments at four-year institutions but those at two-year schools had declined.

Black participation in faculty positions between 1977 and 1983 declined in all but seven *Adams* states—Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Ohio, and Pennsylvania (see Table 15A). Black participation in administration for this same period increased in 11 of the 19 *Adams* states—Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

Although state appropriations to TBIs increased during the 1970s, they increased in a lesser proportion when compared to appropriations to predominantly white institutions. **Among four-year public institutions in the Adams states, appropriations increased 62 percent for non-TBIs and 48 percent for TBIs between 1971 and 1981.**[6] As Table 17 indicates, state appropriations to public four-year and two-year TBIs varied greatly from state to state in the amount and percentage of change from 1971 to 1981.

The aforementioned data indicate that although most of the *Adams* states are making progress in enrolling more black students in traditionally white institutions, the total participation of blacks is decreasing in the majority of these states. The net effect is that fewer black students are receiving a college education in these states.

It also appears that fewer than half of these states are making progress in employing additional black faculty. In fact, the opposite is true, particularly at the four-year level, where states are employing fewer black faculty.

Traditionally Black Institutions

Traditionally black institutions comprise about 3 percent of all institutions of higher education in the United States.[7] Of the 103 TBIs, 41 are public and 62 are private, and 87 are four-year institutions.[8] As of 1984, the total enrollment at TBIs was 216,050, which is approximately 16 percent of the total black enrollment in higher education. Enrollments at traditionally black institutions peaked in 1980 and have been fluctuating since, declining 2.7 percent by 1984 (see Table 19). As Table 19 indicates, only two-year public colleges experienced an increase in enrollments. Most of the decline in enrollment was caused by the reduction in freshmen enrollment in TBIs. The number of freshmen declined 12 percent in TBIs. The closing of two private two-year TBIs caused a 27 percent decrease overall in two-year enrollments. The enrollment at doctoral and comprehensive TBIs remained about the same for this period.

The racial composition of students at TBIs has become increasingly diverse over the years. TBIs have historically enrolled other races.[9] As stated in an earlier section, TBIs have increased enrollments from other races or nationalities. The *Adams* mandate has had a mixed effect on TBIs. On the one hand it has required increased funding to these institutions, although the proportion of increase is still not equitable in most states. Yet, as of 1982, the enrollment of students from other races has not offset the decline in black enrollments at these institutions.

Between 1976 and 1981, TBIs experienced an 8 percent decline in the share of degrees awarded to blacks in TBI states, from 54 percent in 1976 to 46 percent in 1981. In that year, these institutions still produced 51 percent of the baccalaureate degrees, 33 percent of the master's, 11 percent of the doctorates, and 38 percent of the first professional degrees awarded to blacks in states where TBIs are located. At the master's level, the TBIs graduated over half of the blacks in TBI states in the physical sciences and mathematics; at the doctoral level, they graduated over 50 percent of the blacks in home economics, communications, and biological sciences.

Although it can no longer be the sole mission of public TBIs to educate black students, the continuing importance of these institutions in that process cannot be denied. As additional funds are being directed to TBIs, special emphasis must be placed on the programmatic enhancement of these institutions.[10]

Barriers to Access

It is essential to examine two major factors influencing minority participation in higher education: the effects of high school completion rates for minorities and the economics of financing a college education.

High School Graduation Rates

It has been well documented that blacks and Hispanics complete high school at significantly lower rates than whites and Asians.[11] High dropout rates among these groups greatly reduce the size of the cohort available to pursue a postsecondary education. As Table 20 indicates, in 1985, 84.3 percent of whites between the ages of 18 and 24 years, 79.6 percent of blacks, and 59 percent of Hispanics completed high school. Asians had the highest completion rate—approximately 95 percent.[12]

However, according to a March 1985 study conducted by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, between 1975 and 1982 there was a 29 percent increase in the number of blacks completing high school. The Hispanic completion rate increased by 39 percent. The increased graduation rate was attributed to the increase in the overall student cohort for these two populations, i.e., our public schools are becoming more black and Hispanic.[13] Although these groups are graduating from high school in higher numbers, the percentage of 18-to-24-year-olds completing high school appears to have peaked for both groups (see Table 20). Hispanic high school completion rates for 18-year-olds and 19-year-olds peaked at 46.7 percent in 1984 and declined to 40.5 percent in 1985. The 20-to-24-year-old completion rate peaked at 61.5 percent in 1979, and fluctuated between 1979 and 1985 when it had declined to 59 percent.

Hispanic high school completion and dropout rates present a special problem, as there is a steady influx of Hispanic immigrant youths and migrants from Puerto Rico, who may be contributing to dropout figures. Many arrive within a few years of legal age for dropping out and then do so.

The 1985 Status Report discussed some of the continuing barriers to access to higher education for minorities. The data in this report indicate that the issues of the inferior educational programs often received by minority students, coupled with the trend toward stiffening high school graduation requirements, are not being addressed.

Higher Cost of Education and Financial Aid

The higher, and rising, cost of higher education continues to represent a barrier to poor black and Hispanic students. As Table 21 indicates, the number of students enrolling at college for the first time decreased 16.8 percent for families with incomes under $10,000 from 1978 to 1982. This decrease affected blacks most severely; they experienced a 30.6 percent reduction. Families with incomes between $10,000 and $20,000 experienced a decrease in first-time enrollment of 8.6 percent, of which Hispanics suffered the greatest loss—2.11 percent.

The federal government's shift away from awarding scholarships and grants to providing loans has reduced the level of assistance to black students and increased the amount to whites and Hispanics.[14] The lowest income groups, who have been most dependent on grants, have been hardest hit by this shift. The changes have favored middle-income students. With the lowest income of all three groups, blacks have been affected the most. Given these factors, it is not surprising that the number of blacks enrolling at college is rapidly decreasing.

The high dropout rate of blacks, inadequate academic preparation for college, and the increased financial burden of a college education are major contributors to the dwindling number of black enrollments. It has also been suggested that lower expectations for black students and the disillusionment of these students with the role of education in improving one's economic and social position has significantly contributed to the reduction in college enrollments for blacks.[15] More research is needed in this area before any definitive statements can be made.

Conclusion

This report indicates that the presence of blacks as students and faculty members in a majority of the states is severely threatened. The problems of access and retention for minority groups have not been solved. Asian and Pacific Americans are the outstanding exceptions; their rate of participation is increasing at every level of higher education. As suggested in previous reports, this phenomenon must be examined closely for any implications for the education of other minority groups.

A number of states are making some notable efforts to increase minority participation. However, most states with large minority populations are experiencing reduced enrollments and fewer degrees conferred to minorities. Increased attention must be given to both retention and recruitment programs. More partnership programs between institutions of higher education and secondary schools are needed to expand the pool of high school graduates equipped to pursue a college education. Of 26 states reporting, only seven had such programs in operation. The OMC is currently participating in a College Admissions Practice Project, funded by the Ford Foundation, to survey the changes in admissions standards and monitor the impact those changes will have on college access for minorities. A full report of that project will appear in the 1987 Status Report.

As states seek to improve the quality of educational programs in high schools, they must take care not to achieve results by excluding the students who cannot meet those standards. Instead, states must adopt curricula tailored to meet the needs of an ethnically and economically diverse school population.

As documented in our previous report, more states are seeking to increase college entrance standards, but only a handful are attempting to counterbalance these measures with measures to ensure continued and increased minority participation. If left unchecked, these

efforts will inevitably lead to further reductions in minority enrollments at all levels.

Although Hispanics are increasing their presence on college campuses in most states, they are mainly gaining access at the two-year level. They remain highly segregated at relatively few institutions and maintain the highest dropout rate of any ethnic group. If these conditions continue unaddressed, the recent increases in Hispanic enrollment in higher education will be short-lived.

As blacks are losing ground in full-time teaching positions in the majority of the states, little effort is being made to increase the number of black doctorates. If this process is not reversed, it will only be a matter of time before we see a ripple effect in their participation in faculty and administration. Most *Adams* states are experiencing large declines in black faculty participation and in student enrollments.

The issues involved in the under-representation of minorities in higher education remain essentially the same, despite substantial attention in recent years. Recruitment efforts were successful in increasing enrollments for minorities overall. However, it is clear that declines are now the trend for blacks and stagnation in proportional participation the trend for Hispanics. Furthermore, not only do retention and graduation continue to be problems but they remain largely unaddressed in many states.

The higher education community needs to develop and fund bold and creative solutions, in collaboration with state and federal governments and the private sector, to address the societal problem of continued minority under-representation and its certain negative consequences to the country.

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13. Ian McNett, *Demographic Imperatives: Implications for Educational Policy* (Washington, DC: American Council on Education, Forum of Educational Organizational Leaders, and Institute for Educational Leadership, 1983), pp. 10–16.
14. Lee, Rotermund, and Bertschman, op.cit., p. 20.
15. Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., "Public Higher Education and Black Americans: Today's Crisis, Tomorrow's Disaster?" Speech given at the National Urban League Conference, San Francisco, July 21, 1986.

Table 1
Total Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Level: Fall 1980 and 1984

	1980	1984	Percent Change
2-Year & 4-Year Institutions	12,096,895	12,241,940	1.2
Public	9,457,394	9,459,592	0.0
Private	2,639,501	2,782,348	5.4
2-Year Institutions	4,526,287	4,530,773	0.1
Public	4,328,782	4,261,319	-1.6
Private	197,505	269,454	36.4
4-Year Institutions	7,570,608	7,711,167	1.9
Public	5,128,612	5,198,273	1.4
Private	2,441,996	2,512,894	2.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the Division of Policy Analysis and Research of the American Council on Education.

Table 2
Total Enrollment of Whites and Minorities in Public and Private Institutions of Higher Education: Fall 1980 and 1984

	1980	Percent	1984(2)	Percent	Percent Change 1980-84
Total Enrollment(1)	12,086,808	100.0	12,161,778	100.0	0.6
Whites					
Public Institutions	7,656,094	81.0	7,524,802	79.8	-1.7
Private Institutions	2,176,918	82.8	2,242,043	81.9	2.9
Public & Private Institutions	9,833,012	81.4	9,766,845	80.3	-0.6
Minorities					
Public Insitutions	1,596,154	17.0	1,662,946	17.6	5.4
Private Institutions	352,662	13.4	380,143	13.9	7.8
Public & Private Institutions	1,948,816	16.1	2,063,089	17.0	5.8

(1) This total includes nonresident aliens; therefore the figures shown will not add up to 100 percent.

(2) Some 214 institutions did not report the racial/ethnic status of their student body. Data for 195 of these nonreporting institutions, representing about 5 percent of total enrollment, were imputed. For those institutions which reported race data in 1982, data have been estimated by applying their 1982 race distribution to their total enrollment reported in 1984. Because of under-reporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, totals on this table may be slightly smaller than totals appearing on other tables. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys.

Table 3
Total Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education, by Type of Institution and Race/Ethnicity of Student: Fall 1980 to 1984

	1980 Numbers (in thousands)	Percent	1982 Numbers (in thousands)	Percent	1984 Numbers (in thousands)	Percent	Percent Change 1980-84
ALL INSTITUTIONS	12,087	100.0	12,388	100.0	12,162	100.0	0.6
White non-Hispanic	9,833	81.3	9,997	80.7	9,767	80.3	-0.6
Total Minority	1,949	16.1	2,059	16.9	2,063	17.0	5.8
Black non-Hispanic	1,107	9.1	1,101	8.9	1,070	8.8	-3.3
Hispanic	472	3.9	519	4.2	529	4.3	12.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	286	2.4	351	2.8	382	3.1	33.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	84	0.7	88	0.7	83	0.7	-1.2
Nonresident Alien	305	2.5	331	2.7	332	2.7	8.9
4-Year Institutions	7,565	100.0	7,648	100.0	7,651	100.0	1.1
White non-Hispanic	6,275	82.9	6,306	82.5	6,263	81.6	-0.2
Total Minority	1,050	13.9	1,073	14.0	1,108	14.5	5.5
Black non-Hispanic	634	8.4	612	8.0	613	8.0	-3.3
Hispanic	217	2.9	229	3.0	241	3.1	11.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	162	2.1	193	2.5	217	2.8	33.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	37	0.5	39	0.5	37	0.5	0.0
Nonresident Alien	241	3.2	270	3.5	280	3.6	16.2
2-Year Institutions	4,521	100.0	4,740	100.00	4,511	100.0	-0.2
White non-Hispanic	3,558	78.7	3,692	77.9	3,504	77.7	-1.5
Total Minority	899	19.9	987	20.8	955	21.2	6.2
Black non-Hispanic	472	10.4	489	10.3	457	10.1	-3.2
Hispanic	255	5.6	291	6.1	288	6.4	13.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	124	2.7	158	3.3	165	3.7	33.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	47	1.0	49	1.0	45	0.9	-4.2
Nonresident Alien	64	1.4	61	1.3	52	1.2	-18.8

NOTE: Some 214 institutions did not report the racial/ethnic status of their student body. Data for 195 of these nonreporting institutions, representing about 5 percent of total enrollment, were imputed. For those institutions which reported race data in 1982, data have been estimated by applying their 1982 race distribution to their total enrollment reported in 1984. Because of under-reporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, totals on this table may be slightly smaller than totals appearing on other tables. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys.

Table 4A
Black
Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Percent of State Population	2-Year Institutions 1980-81		2-Year Institutions 1984-85		2-Year Institutions Percent Change	4-Year Institutions 1980-81		4-Year Institutions 1984-85		4-Year Institutions Percent Change
New England											
Connecticut	7.0	3,501	8.1	3,436	7.8	-1.9	4,403	3.8	3,712	3.1	-15.7
Maine	0.3	24	0.3	18	0.3	-25.0	155	0.4	263	0.6	69.7
Massachusetts	3.9	3,569	3.9	4,211	4.5	18.0	11,179	3.4	10,454	3.2	-6.5
New Hampshire	0.4	40	0.6	50	0.5	25.0	705	1.8	596	1.4	-15.2
Rhode Island	2.9	520	4.1	489	4.0	-6.0	1,692	3.1	1,517	2.7	-10.3
Vermont	0.2	7	0.2	7	0.1	0.0	311	1.2	219	0.8	-29.6
Total		7,661	4.6	8,211	4.8	7.2	18,445	3.1	16,763	2.7	-9.1
Mid Atlantic											
New Jersey	12.6	13,887	12.2	12,409	11.2	-10.6	16,348	8.8	16,064	8.3	-12.4
New York	13.7	35,666	12.7	18,088	6.4	-49.3	70,252	9.6	42,542	5.8	-39.4
Pennsylvania	8.8	13,826	11.6	14,526	10.9	5.1	24,270	6.2	21,188	5.4	-12.7
Total		63,381	12.3	45,023	8.5	-29.0	112,860	8.6	79,794	6.1	-29.3
East North Central											
Illinois	14.9	38,968	12.6	50,070	15.3	28.5	34,338	10.2	31,967	9.6	-6.9
Indiana	7.6	4,178	12.2	3,637	9.0	-12.9	11,145	5.2	9,496	4.5	-14.8
Michigan	12.9	27,004	12.3	21,727	10.0	-19.5	25,128	8.3	23,476	8.1	6.6
Ohio	10.0	15,666	11.4	15,764	10.0	6.6	30,016	8.5	23,442	6.5	-21.9
Wisconsin	3.9	4,096	4.6	4,005	4.7	-2.3	5,073	2.8	4,646	2.5	-8.4
Total		89,916	11.4	95,203	11.5	5.9	105,700	7.6	93,027	6.7	-12.0
West North Central											
Iowa	1.4	805	2.2	782	1.8	-2.9	2,454	2.4	2,197	2.0	-10.5
Kansas	5.3	1,889	5.0	2,592	5.8	37.2	3,764	3.8	3,822	3.9	1.0
Minnesota	1.3	457	1.1	641	1.3	40.3	1,890	1.1	1,997	1.2	5.7
Missouri	10.5	8,820	10.1	8,333	13.7	-5.5	11,951	6.7	10,717	6.0	-10.3
Nebraska	3.1	719	3.3	774	2.9	7.6	1,925	2.8	1,819	2.6	5.5
North Dakota	0.4	21	0.3	43	0.5	104.8	151	0.6	214	0.7	41.7
South Dakota	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.4	N/A	312	1.0	335	1.1	7.4
Total		12,711	6.3	13,168	5.7	3.6	22,467	3.3	21,101	3.1	-6.1
South Atlantic											
Delaware	16.1	1,202	15.3	926	11.6	-23.0	2,365	9.4	2,396	9.3	1.3
District of Columbia	70.3	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	27,163	31.3	23,418	29.4	-13.8
Florida	13.8	21,541	10.2	19,209	8.6	-10.8	20,812	10.4	20,626	9.1	-0.9
Georgia	26.8	8,766	19.0	9,011	19.6	2.8	25,660	16.6	26,829	17.8	4.5
Maryland	22.7	17,776	19.0	16,074	16.1	1.7	20,953	15.4	20,276	14.5	-3.2
North Carolina	22.4	23,734	20.5	23,326	17.9	-1.7	31,419	16.3	31,496	17.6	0.2
South Carolina	30.4	14,067	31.1	10,733	25.6	-23.7	15,215	17.4	15,093	16.6	-0.8
Virginia	18.9	15,453	13.6	13,271	12.3	-14.1	25,290	15.0	25,517	14.6	0.9
West Virginia	3.3	406	3.6	367	3.1	-4.7	2,815	4.0	2,659	4.0	-5.5
Total		102,947	16.0	94,937	14.3	-7.8	171,172	15.8	166,310	14.9	-2.8
East South Central											
Alabama	25.6	14,510	20.0	10,422	12.3	-30.1	25,148	20.6	24,999	20.6	-0.6
Kentucky	7.1	3,017	11.9	4,671	13.6	54.8	6,631	5.6	6,022	5.5	-11.8
Mississippi	35.2	11,333	29.8	11,853	28.5	4.6	18,713	29.6	16,663	26.6	-11.0
Tennessee	15.6	10,466	19.1	8,944	15.7	-14.5	20,436	13.6	18,305	12.7	-10.4
Total		39,720	20.5	35,890	16.5	-9.6	71,130	15.7	65,989	15.1	-7.2
West South Central											
Arkansas	16.3	2,439	17.9	3,467	22.3	42.1	9,018	14.2	8,254	13.1	-8.5
Louisiana	29.4	4,809	32.0	4,459	27.6	-3.3	31,003	21.3	35,857	21.9	15.6
Oklahoma	6.6	3,559	6.9	3,678	6.7	9.0	5,857	5.4	5,963	5.4	2.2
Texas	12.0	28,104	10.5	33,764	10.4	20.1	35,876	8.3	36,770	7.6	2.5
Total		38,711	11.1	45,568	11.0	17.7	81,754	10.9	86,904	10.7	6.3
Mountain											
Arizona	2.8	3,781	3.3	4,061	3.5	7.4	1,766	2.0	1,891	2.0	7.1
Colorado	3.5	1,426	3.1	1,477	3.1	3.4	3,484	2.9	2,809	2.3	-19.4
Idaho	0.3	26	0.2	42	0.4	61.5	234	0.8	240	0.8	2.6
Montana	0.2	1	0.0	7	0.2	600.0	141	0.5	154	0.5	9.2
Nevada	6.4	2,144	10.0	936	4.2	-56.3	618	3.2	755	3.6	22.2
New Mexico	1.8	223	2.2	256	1.9	15.7	1,046	2.2	1,208	2.3	15.5
Utah	0.6	82	0.5	199	1.0	142.7	446	0.6	401	0.5	-10.5
Wyoming	0.7	101	0.6	129	1.0	27.7	75	0.8	76	0.8	1.3
Total		7,786	3.3	7,109	2.9	-8.7	7,812	1.8	7,534	1.7	3.6
Pacific											
Alaska	3.4	307	2.6	637	4.3	107.5	214	2.3	362	3.0	69.2
California	7.7	104,383	9.2	68,584	6.8	-34.3	38,025	5.8	31,262	4.7	-17.8
Hawaii	1.8	231	1.2	304	1.5	31.6	393	1.3	768	2.4	95.4
Oregon	1.4	589	0.8	920	1.4	56.2	1,007	1.2	926	1.2	-8.0
Washington	2.6	4,108	2.1	2,912	2.4	-29.1	2,473	2.2	2,368	2.2	-4.2
Total		109,618	7.6	73,357	6.0	-33.1	42,112	4.7	35,686	4.0	-15.3

N/A The percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 4B
Hispanic
Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Percent of State Population	2-Year Institutions 1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	4-Year Institutions 1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England											
Connecticut	4.0	935	2.2	1,345	3.1	43.9	1,830	1.6	1,790	1.5	-2.2
Maine	0.4	12	0.1	12	0.2	0.0	72	0.2	108	0.2	50.0
Massachusetts	0.6	1,366	1.5	2,303	2.4	68.6	4,666	1.4	5,261	1.6	12.7
New Hampshire	0.6	20	0.3	13	0.1	-35.0	254	0.6	365	0.8	43.7
Rhode Island	2.1	221	1.7	171	1.4	-22.6	675	1.2	803	1.4	19.0
Vermont	0.6	3	0.1	7	0.1	133.3	155	0.6	154	0.6	-0.6
Total		2,559	1.5	3,851	2.3	50.5	7,654	1.3	8,481	1.4	10.8
Mid Atlantic											
New Jersey	6.7	5,444	4.8	7,171	6.5	31.7	8,306	4.0	9,802	4.9	15.6
New York	9.5	18,751	6.7	6,966	2.5	-62.8	35,171	4.9	21,899	3.0	-37.7
Pennsylvania	1.3	1,056	0.9	1,364	1.0	28.9	2,902	0.7	3,238	0.8	11.6
Total		25,253	4.9	15,503	2.9	-38.6	46,379	3.5	34,739	2.6	-25.1
East North Central											
Illinois	5.6	7,514	2.4	11,271	3.4	50.0	8,226	2.4	8,833	2.6	7.4
Indiana	1.6	369	1.1	436	1.1	18.7	2,397	1.1	2,736	1.3	14.1
Michigan	1.8	3,354	1.5	2,245	1.0	-33.1	2,806	0.9	3,455	1.2	23.0
Ohio	1.1	1,696	0.8	1,116	0.7	1.8	2,329	0.7	2,684	0.7	15.2
Wisconsin	1.3	980	1.1	681	0.6	-30.5	1,613	0.9	1,869	1.0	15.9
Total		15,313	1.7	15,751	1.9	18.3	17,373	1.3	19,576	1.4	12.7
West North Central											
Iowa	0.9	288	0.8	306	0.7	6.3	558	0.5	752	0.7	34.8
Kansas	2.7	600	1.6	764	1.7	27.3	1,339	1.3	1,501	1.5	12.1
Minnesota	0.8	172	0.4	208	0.4	20.9	870	0.5	910	0.5	3.9
Missouri	1.1	431	0.8	471	0.8	9.3	1,479	0.8	1,694	0.9	14.5
Nebraska	1.8	281	1.3	237	0.9	-15.7	610	0.9	699	1.0	14.6
North Dakota	0.6	6	0.1	22	0.3	266.7	62	0.2	76	0.3	22.6
South Dakota	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.4	N/A	243	0.8	314	1.0	29.2
Total		1,778	0.9	2,011	0.9	13.1	5,167	0.8	5,946	0.9	15.1
South Atlantic											
Delaware	1.6	96	1.2	94	1.2	-2.1	146	0.6	212	0.8	43.2
District of Columbia	2.8	0	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	1,591	1.8	1,765	2.2	12.2
Florida	8.1	16,634	8.9	24,692	11.4	32.2	13,356	6.7	16,690	8.3	36.9
Georgia	1.1	350	0.6	412	0.9	17.7	873	0.6	1,363	0.9	56.4
Maryland	1.5	1,365	1.5	1,365	1.4	-1.4	1,687	1.2	2,096	1.5	24.2
North Carolina	1.0	448	0.4	647	0.5	44.4	724	0.4	1,090	0.6	50.6
South Carolina	1.1	293	0.6	366	0.9	24.9	301	0.3	352	0.4	16.9
Virginia	1.5	1,006	0.9	1,331	1.2	32.3	1,012	0.6	1,352	0.8	33.6
West Virginia	0.7	29	0.3	25	0.2	-13.8	203	0.3	212	0.3	4.4
Total		22,441	3.5	29,132	4.4	29.8	19,995	1.6	27,172	2.4	35.9
East South Central											
Alabama	0.9	93	0.1	129	0.2	38.7	593	0.5	505	0.4	-14.8
Kentucky	0.7	62	0.2	136	0.4	119.4	452	0.4	404	0.4	-10.6
Mississippi	1.0	81	0.2	126	0.3	55.6	172	0.3	210	0.3	22.1
Tennessee	0.7	204	0.4	204	0.4	0.0	621	0.4	699	0.5	12.6
Total		440	0.2	597	0.3	35.7	1,838	0.4	1,816	0.4	-1.1
West South Central											
Arkansas	0.6	46	0.3	84	0.5	82.6	165	0.3	206	0.3	24.8
Louisiana	2.4	359	2.5	559	3.7	55.9	2118	1.5	2,443	1.5	15.3
Oklahoma	1.9	639	1.2	763	1.2	10.0	974	0.9	1,099	1.0	12.8
Texas	21.0	43,346	16.2	56,587	17.5	30.6	42,211	9.7	47,430	10.1	12.4
Total		44,364	12.0	57,973	14.0	30.6	45,468	6.1	51,178	6.3	12.6
Mountain											
Arizona	16.2	11,262	10.0	12,825	11.0	13.7	3,855	4.3	5,203	5.5	35.0
Colorado	11.8	3,677	8.0	3,212	6.7	-12.6	5,624	4.6	5,726	4.7	1.8
Idaho	3.9	75	0.6	148	1.3	97.3	556	1.8	482	1.5	-13.3
Montana	1.3	15	0.4	5	0.1	-66.7	125	0.4	184	0.6	47.2
Nevada	6.7	645	4.6	652	3.0	-22.8	420	2.2	649	3.1	54.5
New Mexico	36.6	2,163	21.4	3,291	23.7	52.1	12,075	24.9	13,216	24.9	9.4
Utah	4.1	376	2.3	539	2.6	43.4	955	1.3	915	1.1	-4.2
Wyoming	5.2	246	2.0	246	1.8	0.0	105	1.2	141	1.4	34.3
Total		16,679	8.0	20,918	8.4	12.0	23,715	5.6	26,516	6.0	11.8
Pacific											
Alaska	2.4	129	1.1	266	1.8	106.2	88	0.9	159	1.3	80.7
California	19.2	121,467	10.7	112,579	11.2	-7.3	46,262	7.1	45,844	6.9	-0.9
Hawaii	7.4	727	3.8	345	1.7	-52.5	531	1.0	480	1.5	-9.6
Oregon	2.5	753	1.0	866	1.3	15.3	848	1.1	869	1.2	4.8
Washington	2.9	3,221	1.7	1,837	1.5	-43.0	1,264	1.0	1,362	1.3	7.8
Total		126,237	6.6	115,895	9.4	-8.2	49,013	5.5	48,734	5.5	-0.6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 4C
Asian
Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Region, State, and Type of Institutions: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Percent of State Population	2-Year Institutions 1980-81		2-Year Institutions 1984-85		2-Year Institutions Percent Change	4-Year Institutions 1980-81		4-Year Institutions 1984-85		4-Year Institutions Percent Change
New England											
Connecticut	0.7	329	0.8	461	1.0	40.1	1,318	1.1	1,909	1.6	44.8
Maine	0.3	9	0.1	8	0.1	-11.1	101	0.3	160	0.3	58.4
Massachusetts	0.9	442	0.5	1,430	1.5	223.5	4,628	1.4	7,262	2.2	56.9
New Hampshire	0.4	11	0.2	19	0.2	72.7	196	0.5	215	0.5	9.7
Rhode Island	0.7	50	0.4	142	1.2	184.0	609	1.1	769	1.4	26.3
Vermont	0.3	4	0.1	11	0.2	175.0	85	0.3	148	0.6	74.1
Total		845	0.5	2,071	1.2	145.1	6,937	1.2	10,463	1.7	50.8
Mid Atlantic											
New Jersey	1.5	1,684	1.5	2,613	2.4	55.2	3,391	1.6	5,392	2.8	59.6
New York	1.9	3,712	1.3	2,045	0.7	-44.9	19,054	2.7	18,779	2.6	-1.4
Pennsylvania	0.6	1,088	0.9	1,878	1.4	72.6	3,647	0.9	5,718	1.5	56.8
Total		6,484	1.3	6,536	1.2	0.8	26,092	2.0	29,889	2.3	14.6
East North Central											
Illinois	1.5	5,640	1.8	7,958	2.4	41.1	8,067	2.4	10,924	3.3	35.4
Indiana	0.4	152	0.4	131	0.3	-13.8	1,510	0.7	2,395	1.1	58.6
Michigan	0.7	1,691	0.8	1,721	0.8	1.8	3,064	1.0	4,257	1.5	38.9
Ohio	0.5	688	0.5	819	0.5	19.0	2,511	0.7	4,136	1.1	64.7
Wisconsin	0.5	773	0.9	1,092	1.3	41.3	1,450	0.8	2,201	1.2	51.8
Total		8,944	1.1	11,721	1.4	31.0	16,602	1.2	23,913	1.7	44.0
West North Central											
Iowa	0.5	300	0.8	425	1.0	41.7	733	0.7	1,098	1.0	49.8
Kansas	0.7	213	0.6	292	0.6	37.1	635	0.6	1,148	1.2	80.8
Minnesota	0.8	317	0.8	694	1.4	118.9	1,610	1.0	2,283	1.4	41.8
Missouri	0.5	322	0.6	405	0.8	50.6	1,663	0.9	2,267	1.3	36.3
Nebraska	0.5	120	0.6	134	0.5	11.7	503	0.7	564	0.8	12.1
North Dakota	0.4	3	0.0	35	0.4	1066.7	109	0.4	109	0.4	0.0
South Dakota	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.4	200.8	106	0.3	127	0.4	19.8
Total		1,276	0.6	2,068	0.9	62.1	5,359	0.8	7,596	1.1	41.7
South Atlantic											
Delaware	0.8	73	0.9	88	1.1	20.5	126	0.5	279	1.1	121.4
District of Columbia	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	1,972	2.3	1,914	2.4	-2.9
Florida	0.6	1,991	0.9	2,704	1.2	35.8	1,624	0.9	2,834	1.3	55.4
Georgia	0.5	362	0.8	351	0.8	-3.0	826	0.6	1,699	1.1	105.7
Maryland	1.6	1,533	1.6	2,469	2.5	61.1	3,105	2.3	5,108	3.7	64.5
North Carolina	0.4	599	0.5	1,211	0.9	102.2	1,029	0.6	1,728	1.0	67.9
South Carolina	0.4	253	0.6	275	0.7	8.7	433	0.5	467	0.5	7.9
Virginia	1.3	1,990	1.8	3,177	2.9	59.6	1,741	1.0	2,676	1.5	53.7
West Virginia	0.3	36	0.3	59	0.5	63.9	277	0.4	500	0.8	80.5
Total		6,837	1.1	10,334	1.6	51.1	11,333	1.0	17,205	1.5	51.8
East South Central											
Alabama	0.3	57	0.1	169	0.2	196.5	830	0.7	743	0.6	-10.5
Kentucky	0.3	109	0.4	145	0.4	33.0	678	0.6	575	0.5	-15.2
Mississippi	0.3	83	0.2	143	0.3	72.3	225	0.4	422	0.7	87.6
Tennessee	0.3	223	0.4	249	0.4	11.7	604	0.4	916	0.6	51.7
Total		472	0.2	706	0.3	49.6	2,337	0.5	2,656	0.6	13.6
West South Central											
Arkansas	0.3	129	0.9	128	0.8	-0.8	376	0.6	461	0.7	22.6
Louisiana	0.6	106	0.7	330	2.0	211.3	800	0.5	1,362	0.8	70.3
Oklahoma	0.7	583	1.1	969	1.7	66.2	1,056	1.0	1,368	1.2	29.5
Texas	0.9	2,674	1.0	6,764	2.1	153.0	4,652	1.1	10,042	2.1	115.9
Total		3,492	1.0	8,191	2.0	134.6	6,884	0.9	13,233	1.6	92.2
Mountain											
Arizona	0.9	1,580	1.4	1,815	1.6	14.9	909	1.0	1,857	2.0	104.3
Colorado	1.2	439	1.0	552	1.2	25.7	1,883	1.5	2,586	2.1	37.3
Idaho	0.7	19	0.2	50	0.4	163.2	561	1.8	572	1.8	2.0
Montana	0.4	5	0.1	8	0.2	60.0	116	0.4	141	0.4	21.6
Nevada	1.9	473	2.2	522	2.4	10.4	411	2.1	535	2.6	30.2
New Mexico	0.6	70	0.7	78	0.6	11.4	410	0.8	556	1.0	35.6
Utah	1.4	321	2.0	445	2.2	38.6	758	1.0	1,018	1.3	34.3
Wyoming	0.4	59	0.5	45	0.3	-23.7	50	0.6	71	0.7	42.0
Total		2,966	1.3	3,515	1.4	18.5	5,098	1.2	7,336	1.7	43.9
Pacific											
Alaska	2.1	133	1.1	351	2.4	163.9	130	1.4	183	1.5	40.8
California	5.5	71,653	6.3	84,088	6.4	17.4	57,650	8.8	70,721	10.7	22.7
Hawaii	61.2	14,029	72.5	14,461	71.7	3.1	16,338	55.1	17,713	55.6	8.4
Oregon	1.6	1,318	1.8	2,159	3.3	63.8	2,565	3.1	2,986	3.9	16.5
Washington	2.7	5,900	3.1	4,645	3.8	-21.3	4,714	4.2	5,932	5.5	25.8
Total		93,033	6.5	105,704	6.6	13.6	81,417	9.2	97,535	11.0	19.8

N/A The percent of change cannot be computed.

* There are no two-year institutions located in the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 4D
American Indian
Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Region, State, and Type of Institutions: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	2-Year Institutions						4-Year Institutions					
	Percent of State Population	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England												
Connecticut	0.1	130	0.3	127	0.3	-2.3	345	0.3	343	0.3	-0.6
Maine	0.4	27	0.3	11	0.2	-59.3	132	0.4	181	0.4	37.1
Massachusetts	0.1	209	0.2	208	0.2	-0.5	649	0.2	720	0.2	10.9
New Hampshire	0.1	7	0.1	2	0.0	-71.4	115	0.3	132	0.3	14.8
Rhode Island	0.3	36	0.3	38	0.3	5.6	110	0.2	101	0.2	-8.2
Vermont	0.2	0	0.0	12	0.2	N/A	40	0.2	41	0.2	2.5
Total		409	0.2	398	0.2	-2.7	1,391	0.2	1,518	0.2	9.1
Mid Atlantic												
New Jersey	0.1	224	0.2	364	0.3	62.5	719	0.3	527	0.3	-26.7
New York	0.2	1,729	0.6	901	0.3	-47.9	3,209	0.4	1,819	0.2	-43.3
Pennsylvania	0.1	233	0.2	307	0.2	31.8	622	0.2	539	0.1	-13.3
Total		2,186	0.4	1,572	0.3	-28.1	4,550	0.3	2,885	0.2	-36.6
East North Central												
Illinois	0.1	1,606	0.5	1,204	0.4	-25.0	818	0.2	798	0.2	-2.4
Indiana	0.1	276	0.8	118	0.3	-57.2	380	0.2	456	0.2	20.0
Michigan	0.4	1,568	0.7	1,200	0.6	-23.5	3,114	1.0	1,271	0.4	-59.2
Ohio	0.1	461	0.3	568	0.3	10.2	808	0.2	769	0.2	-4.8
Wisconsin	0.6	1,011	1.1	709	0.6	-29.9	763	0.4	915	0.5	19.9
Total		4,922	0.6	3,739	0.5	-24.0	5,883	0.4	4,209	0.3	-28.5
West North Central												
Iowa	0.2	274	0.7	204	0.5	-25.5	214	0.2	259	0.2	21.0
Kansas	0.6	1,258	3.3	1,033	2.3	-17.9	469	0.5	757	0.8	54.8
Minnesota	0.9	162	0.4	302	0.6	86.4	849	0.5	973	0.6	14.6
Missouri	0.2	178	0.3	175	0.3	-1.7	534	0.3	495	0.3	-7.3
Nebraska	0.6	387	1.8	466	1.6	20.4	175	0.3	171	0.2	-2.3
North Dakota	3.1	364	4.9	635	10.3	129.4	426	1.6	484	1.6	13.6
South Dakota	6.5	416	34.8	43	0.1	-89.7	935	3.0	1,575	5.0	68.4
Total		3,041	1.5	3,056	1.3	0.6	3,622	0.5	4,714	0.7	30.1
South Atlantic												
Delaware	0.2	16	0.2	19	0.2	5.6	26	0.1	23	0.1	-11.5
District of Columbia	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	312	0.4	112	0.1	-64.1
Florida	0.2	669	0.3	623	0.3	-6.9	340	0.2	332	0.1	-2.4
Georgia	0.1	119	0.3	121	0.3	1.7	170	0.1	206	0.1	21.2
Maryland	0.2	262	0.3	278	0.3	6.1	382	0.3	360	0.3	-5.8
North Carolina	1.1	1,032	0.9	1,110	0.8	7.6	1,052	0.6	1,184	0.7	8.4
South Carolina	0.2	82	0.2	92	0.2	12.2	93	0.1	94	0.1	1.1
Virginia	0.2	273	0.2	254	0.2	-7.0	366	0.2	323	0.2	-11.7
West Virginia	0.1	53	0.5	30	0.2	-43.4	139	0.2	79	0.1	-43.2
Total		2,508	0.4	2,527	0.4	0.8	2,920	0.3	2,713	0.2	-7.1
East South Central												
Alabama	0.2	69	0.1	77	0.1	11.6	174	0.1	204	0.2	17.2
Kentucky	0.1	90	0.4	131	0.4	45.6	262	0.2	182	0.2	-30.5
Mississippi	0.2	91	0.2	162	0.4	78.0	115	0.2	59	0.1	-48.7
Tennessee	0.1	121	0.2	91	0.2	-24.8	251	0.2	233	0.2	-7.2
Total		371	0.2	461	0.2	24.3	802	0.2	678	0.2	-15.5
West South Central												
Arkansas	0.4	112	0.8	84	0.5	-25.8	428	0.7	233	0.4	-45.6
Louisiana	0.3	64	0.4	33	0.2	-48.4	273	0.2	378	0.2	38.5
Oklahoma	5.6	2,138	4.1	2,044	3.5	-4.4	3,794	3.5	3,730	3.4	-1.7
Texas	0.2	1,094	0.4	1,282	0.4	17.2	1,498	0.3	1,294	0.3	-13.6
Total		3,406	1.0	3,443	0.8	1.0	5,993	0.8	5,635	0.7	-6.8
Mountain												
Arizona	5.6	5,833	5.1	5,468	4.7	-6.3	1,254	1.4	1,553	1.7	23.8
Colorado	0.6	438	1.0	529	1.1	20.8	755	0.6	850	0.7	12.6
Idaho	1.1	63	0.5	117	1.0	85.7	323	1.0	331	1.0	2.5
Montana	4.7	816	20.8	953	21.7	16.8	744	2.4	838	2.6	12.6
Nevada	1.6	451	2.1	1,032	4.7	128.8	131	0.7	120	0.6	-8.4
New Mexico	8.1	918	9.1	1,578	11.4	71.9	1,295	2.7	1,450	2.7	12.8
Utah	1.3	255	1.6	249	1.2	-2.4	755	1.0	629	0.8	-16.7
Wyoming	1.5	150	1.2	138	1.0	8.0	43	8.5	52	0.5	20.9
Total		8,924	3.8	10,064	4.0	12.8	5,300	1.2	5,823	1.3	9.9
Pacific												
Alaska	5.4	662	5.5	921	6.2	39.1	684	7.4	1,041	8.5	52.2
California	0.8	17,084	1.5	12,311	1.2	-27.9	5,754	0.9	5,169	0.8	-10.2
Hawaii	0.3	48	0.2	49	0.2	2.1	82	0.3	96	0.3	17.1
Oregon	1.0	754	1.0	503	0.8	-33.3	760	0.9	665	0.9	-12.5
Washington	1.4	2,677	1.4	1,759	1.4	-34.3	1,063	1.0	1,037	1.0	-2.4
Total		21,225	1.5	15,543	1.1.3	-26.8	8,343	0.9	8,008	0.9	-4.0

N/A The percent of change cannot be computed.

* There are no two-year institutions located in the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 5
Total Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education by Race/Ethnicity of Students for California and New York: Fall 1980 and 1984

	CALIFORNIA					NEW YORK				
	1980(1)		1984(2)			1980(1)		1984(2)		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent Change	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent Change
Total Enrollment										
2-Year	1,135,836	100.0	1,004,557	100.0	-11.6	280,559	100.0	283,327	100.0	-0.9
4-Year	656,436	100.0	623,162	100.0	-5.1	717,252	100.0	709,592	100.0	-1.1
White										
2-Year	799,787	70.4	671,923	66.8	-16.0	218,888	78.0	218,353	77.1	-0.2
4-Year	472,087	71.9	434,599	69.7	7.9	569,424	79.4	547,405	71.4	-3.9
Black										
2-Year	104,383	9.2	77,137	7.7	-26.1	35,668	12.7	36,821	12.9	3.2
4-Year	38,025	5.8	31,635	5.1	-16.8	70,252	9.8	72,656	10.2	3.4
Hispanic										
2-Year	121,407	10.7	123,190	12.3	1.5	18,751	6.7	20,838	7.4	11.3
4-Year	46,282	7.1	46,118	7.4	0.4	35,171	4.9	37,736	5.3	7.3
Asian										
2-Year	71,653	6.3	95,777	9.5	33.7	3,712	1.3	4,046	1.4	9.0
4-Year	57,650	8.8	71,060	11.4	23.3	19,054	2.7	24,733	3.5	30.0
American Indian										
2-Year	17,084	1.5	15,392	1.5	-9.9	1,729	0.6	1,700	0.6	-1.7
4-Year	5,754	0.9	5,173	0.8	-1.0	3,209	0.4	3,008	0.4	-6.3

NOTE: This table was provided to obtain more accurate accounting of enrollment trends in these two states since there was a high percentage of under-reporting and non-reporting in each state.

(1) Figures are based on the total enrollment.

(2) Figures are based on the total for the racial/ethnic groups, i.e., those who reported race; imputed based on 1982-83 enrollment figures.

SOURCE: 1980 Data-U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the Division of Policy Analysis and Research of the American Council on Education. 1984 Data-U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys; unpublished tabulations (August 1986).

Table 6
Total Enrollment in Undergraduate, Graduate, and Professional School by Race/Ethnicity and Sex of Student, United States: Fall 1980 and Fall 1984

Control	1980 Number	1980 Percent	1984 Number	1984 Percent	Percent of Change
Undergraduate					
Total	9,262,003	100.0	9,451,066	100.0	2.0
Men	4,488,357	48.5	4,518,645	47.8	-
Women	4,773,646	51.5	4,932,421	52.2	-
White, non-Hispanic	7,466,278	80.6	7,549,607	79.9	1.1
Men	3,632,900	-	3,620,973	-	-
Women	3,833,378	-	3,928,634	-	-
Black, non-Hispanic	932,254	10.1	897,185	9.5	-3.8
Men	393,397	-	368,089	-	-
Women	538,857	-	529,096	-	-
Hispanic	390,463	4.2	436,614	4.6	11.8
Men	190,224	-	206,337	-	-
Women	200,239	-	230,277	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	215,002	2.3	301,167	3.2	40.1
Men	112,522	-	160,564	-	-
Women	102,480	-	140,603	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	67,917	0.7	68,815	0.7	2.6
Men	30,542	2.1	37,973	-	-
Women	37,375	-	30,842	-	-
Nonresident Alien	190,772	-	197,678	2.1	3.6
Men	128,772	-	131,840	-	-
Women	61,317	-	65,838	-	-
Graduate					
Total	1,096,455	100.0	1,100,353	100.0	0.4
Men	568,969	52.0	569,469	52.0	-
Women	527,486	48.0	530,884	48.0	-
White, non-Hispanic	898,698	81.0	882,253	80.2	-1.4
Men	452,886	-	436,893	-	-
Women	445,812	-	445,360	-	-
Black, non-Hispanic	59,993	5.5	52,834	4.8	-11.9
Men	22,795	-	19,961	-	-
Women	37,198	-	32,873	-	-
Hispanic	24,263	2.2	24,402	2.2	0.5
Men	12,173	-	11,676	-	-
Women	12,090	-	12,726	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	23,494	2.1	28,543	2.6	21.5
Men	14,473	-	17,865	-	-
Women	9,021	-	10,678	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3,862	0.4	3,634	0.3	-6.4
Men	1,909	-	1,706	-	-
Women	1,973	-	1,928	-	-
Nonresident Alien	86,125	7.9	108,687	9.9	26.2
Men	64,733	-	81,368	-	-
Women	21,392	-	27,319	-	-
First Professional					
Total	276,844	100.0	276,364	100.0	0.2
Men	196,463	72.0	183,626	66.4	-
Women	78,361	28.0	92,738	33.6	-
White, non-Hispanic	247,655	89.5	241,597	87.4	-2.4
Men	179,538	-	162,537	-	-
Women	68,117	-	79,060	-	-
Black, non-Hispanic	12,624	4.6	13,243	4.8	3.3
Men	7,365	-	7,017	-	-
Women	5,459	-	6,226	-	-
Hispanic	6,534	2.4	7,913	2.9	21.1
Men	4,633	-	5,152	-	-
Women	1,901	-	2,761	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	6,124	2.2	9,240	3.4	50.9
Men	4,123	-	5,786	-	-
Women	2,001	-	3,545	-	-
American Indian/Alaskan Native	805	0.3	980	0.4	21.7
Men	545	-	616	-	-
Women	260	-	364	-	-
Nonresident Alien	2,902	1.0	3,391	1.2	16.9
Men	2,279	-	2,518	-	-
Women	623	-	873	-	-

NOTE: Some 214 institutions did not report the racial/ethnic status of their student body. Data for 195 of these nonreporting institutions, representing about 5 percent of total enrollment, were imputed. For those institutions which reported race data in 1982, data have been estimated by applying their 1982 race distribution to their total enrollment reported in 1984. Because of under-reporting and nonreporting of racial/ethnic data, totals on this table may be slightly smaller than totals appearing on other tables. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys.

Table 7A
Black Graduate and Professional School Enrollment by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Graduate					Professional School				
	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England										
Connecticut	703	2.7	509	2.1	-27.6	119	3.9	140	4.2	17.6
Maine	3	0.2	3	0.1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Mass	1,099	2.3	1,179	2.2	7.3	554	4.1	539	4.0	-2.7
New Hampshire	20	0.6	35	0.8	75.0	10	1.8	8	1.2	-20.0
Rhode Island	77	1.3	58	1.0	-24.7	23	5.8	27	6.1	17.4
Vermont	25	1.1	24	1.1	-4.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	-100.0
Total	1,927	2.2	1,808	1.9	-6.2	708	3.8	714	3.7	0.8
Mid Atlantic										
New Jersey	1,442	4.7	1,182	4.0	-18.0	466	8.2	407	7.0	-12.7
New York	6,551	5.5	4,312	3.5	-34.2	846	3.4	996	4.0	17.7
Pennsylvania	2,291	4.1	2,092	3.6	-8.7	811	4.9	615	4.4	-24.2
Total	10,284	5.0	7,586	3.6	-26.2	2,123	4.5	2,018	4.6	-4.9
East North Central										
Illinois	3,579	5.7	3,394	5.6	-5.2	539	3.1	643	3.7	19.3
Indiana	936	3.3	580	2.4	-38.0	194	3.2	167	2.8	-13.9
Michigan	2,876	6.1	2,124	5.3	-26.1	580	5.6	615	6.0	6.0
Ohio	3,041	5.8	2,328	4.6	-23.4	758	5.7	722	5.4	-4.7
Wisconsin	436	2.3	368	1.8	-15.6	105	2.9	118	3.2	12.4
Total	10,868	5.2	8,794	4.5	-19.1	2,176	4.3	2,265	4.5	4.1
West North Central										
Iowa	283	2.0	236	1.6	-16.6	73	1.2	100	1.6	37.0
Kansas	298	1.9	249	1.7	-16.4	38	1.6	42	1.7	10.5
Minnesota	148	0.9	139	0.9	-6.1	89	1.4	54	0.9	-39.3
Missouri	1,271	5.3	1,203	4.9	-5.4	258	2.7	246	2.7	-4.7
Nebraska	113	1.4	132	1.5	16.8	50	1.8	67	2.4	34.0
North Dakota	11	0.7	14	0.6	27.3	1	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0
South Dakota	6	0.3	3	0.1	-50.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	N/A
Total	2,130	2.6	1,976	2.3	-7.2	509	1.8	510	1.8	0.2
South Atlantic										
Delaware	52	2.7	109	4.8	109.6	0	N/A	22	2.5	N/A
District of Columbia	2,934	14.2	2,680	13.7	-8.7	1,659	17.3	1,569	17.4	-5.4
Florida	1,820	6.9	1,832	5.6	0.7	168	2.9	212	3.1	26.2
Georgia	3,071	13.8	2,209	10.6	-28.1	481	7.6	676	8.6	40.5
Maryland	2,010	9.4	1,999	8.4	-0.5	250	6.2	384	9.4	53.6
North Carolina	1,887	10.1	1,857	9.2	-1.6	453	8.1	444	7.3	-2.0
South Carolina	1,069	11.6	952	9.9	-10.9	92	3.5	122	4.7	32.6
Virginia	1,949	8.7	1,630	7.5	-16.4	190	3.7	234	4.1	23.2
West Virginia	213	2.0	224	2.7	5.2	9	0.7	19	1.4	111.1
Total	15,005	9.6	13,492	8.5	-10.1	3,302	8.2	3,682	8.3	11.5
East South Central										
Alabama	1,879	13.2	1,529	11.9	-18.6	310	8.7	208	6.7	-32.9
Kentucky	529	3.3	499	3.5	-5.7	87	1.6	135	2.9	55.2
Mississippi	2,053	24.9	1,710	21.7	-16.7	81	4.9	61	3.8	-24.7
Tennessee	1,244	8.5	1,133	7.9	-8.9	946	13.1	733	12.8	-22.5
Total	5,705	10.7	4,871	9.9	-14.6	1,424	8.0	1,137	7.5	-20.2
West South Central										
Arkansas	522	6.3	435	7.0	-16.7	74	5.2	64	5.0	-13.5
Louisiana	2,707	14.5	2,990	15.4	10.5	280	6.7	416	7.6	48.6
Oklahoma	496	5.3	656	4.4	32.3	75	2.0	67	1.6	-10.7
Texas	4,333	6.2	3,818	4.9	-11.9	649	3.6	753	3.8	16.0
Total	8,058	7.4	7,899	6.7	-2.0	1,078	3.9	1300	4.3	20.6
Mountain										
Arizona	175	1.0	251	1.5	43.4	8	0.6	25	1.8	212.5
Colorado	170	1.3	158	1.1	-7.1	50	1.6	60	1.9	20.0
Idaho	11	0.4	11	0.3	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	-100.0
Montana	3	0.2	7	0.4	133.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Nevada	39	2.5	38	2.3	-2.6	0	0.0	1	0.3	N/A
New Mexico	71	1.1	67	1.0	-5.6	8	1.2	6	1.0	-25.0
Utah	58	0.8	26	0.4	-55.2	8	0.5	4	0.3	-50.0
Wyoming	3	0.3	5	0.4	66.7	1	0.5	0	0.0	-100.0
Total	530	1.0	563	1.0	6.2	76	1.0	96	1.3	26.3
Pacific										
Alaska	21	2.3	40	3.4	90.5	0	0.0	0	N/A	N/A
California	4,977	4.2	3,772	3.2	-24.2	1,355	4.2	1,256	3.9	-7.3
Hawaii	27	0.7	21	0.6	-22.2	1	0.2	3	0.6	200.0
Oregon	93	0.9	83	0.9	-10.8	31	0.8	22	0.7	-29.0
Washington	304	2.1	160	1.1	-47.4	39	1.1	56	1.8	40.7
Total	5,422	3.6	4,076	2.8	-24.8	1,426	3.6	1,339	3.4	-6.1

N/A Percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 7B
Hispanic Graduate and Professional School Enrollment by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Graduate					Professional School				
	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England										
Connecticut	372	1.4	294	1.2	-21.0	55	1.8	70	2.1	27.3
Maine	5	0.3	4	0.2	-20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Massachusetts	884	1.8	771	1.4	-12.8	297	2.2	338	2.5	13.0
New Hampshire	16	0.5	31	0.7	93.0	10	1.8	2	0.3	-80.0
Rhode Island	42	0.7	48	0.8	14.3	9	2.3	27	6.1	200.0
Vermont	14	0.6	9	0.4	-35.7	6	0.8	0	0.0	-100.0
Total	1,333	1.5	1,157	1.2	-13.2	377	2.0	437	2.3	15.9
Mid Atlantic										
New Jersey	635	2.1	689	2.3	8.5	218	3.8	253	4.4	16.1
New York	4,252	3.6	2,550	2.1	-40.8	565	2.3	769	3.1	36.1
Pennsylvania	371	0.7	456	0.8	22.9	200	1.2	200	1.4	0.0
Total	5,258	2.6	3,695	1.7	-29.7	983	2.1	1,222	2.8	24.3
East North Central										
Illinois	764	1.2	757	1.2	-0.9	274	1.6	446	2.5	62.8
Indiana	240	0.8	247	1.0	2.9	274	1.1	64	1.4	25.4
Michigan	484	1.0	460	1.1	-5.0	168	1.6	231	2.3	37.5
Ohio	426	0.8	380	0.8	-10.8	121	0.9	173	1.3	43.0
Wisconsin	210	1.1	267	1.3	27.1	89	2.5	97	2.6	9.8
Total	2,124	1.0	2,111	1.1	-0.6	719	1.4	1,031	2.0	43.4
West North Central										
Iowa	83	0.6	100	0.7	20.5	55	0.9	86	1.4	56.4
Kansas	116	0.7	119	0.8	2.6	33	1.4	38	1.6	15.2
Minnesota	91	0.6	85	0.5	-6.6	76	1.2	82	1.3	7.9
Missouri	166	0.7	206	0.8	24.1	85	0.9	90	1.0	5.9
Nebraska	34	0.4	46	0.5	35.3	45	1.6	62	2.2	37.8
North Dakota	5	0.3	5	0.2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	N/A
South Dakota	6	0.3	2	0.1	-66.7	0	0.0	2	0.4	N/A
Total	501	0.6	563	0.7	12.4	294	1.0	362	1.3	23.1
South Atlantic										
Delaware	9	0.5	27	1.2	200.0	0	N/A	6	0.7	N/A
District of Columbia	330	1.6	393	2.0	19.1	202	2.1	211	2.3	4.5
Florida	1,205	4.6	1,697	5.2	40.8	303	5.3	612	9.0	102.0
Georgia	121	0.5	199	1.0	64.52	44	0.7	115	1.5	161.4
Maryland	199	0.9	257	1.1	29.1	44	1.1	79	1.9	79.5
North Carolina	80	0.4	126	0.6	57.5	25	0.4	39	0.6	56.0
South Carolina	33	0.4	35	0.4	6.1	5	0.2	12	0.5	140.0
Virginia	132	0.6	172	0.8	30.3	22	0.4	44	0.8	100.0
West Virginia	17	0.2	21	0.3	23.5	4	0.3	8	0.6	100.0
Total	2,126	1.4	2,927	1.8	37.7	649	1.6	1,126	2.5	73.5
East South Central										
Alabama	50	0.4	65	0.5	30.0	20	0.6	18	0.6	-10.0
Kentucky	58	0.4	65	0.6	46.6	19	0.4	17	0.4	-10.5
Mississippi	33	0.4	32	0.4	-3.0	2	0.1	8	0.5	300.0
Tennessee	54	0.4	64	0.4	18.5	4	0.5	45	0.8	32.4
Total										
West South Central										
Arkansas	24	0.4	20	0.3	-16.7	4	0.3	3	0.2	-25.0
Louisiana	247	1.3	290	1.5	17.4	59	1.4	99	1.8	67.8
Oklahoma	121	0.8	134	0.9	10.7	31	0.8	46	1.1	54.8
Texas	4,874	7.0	5,216	6.7	7.8	995	5.5	1,183	6.8	18.9
Total	5,266	4.8	5,668	4.8	7.5	1,089	3.9	1,333	4.4	22.4
Mountain										
Arizona	521	3.1	514	3.0	-1.3	66	4.8	77	5.7	16.7
Colorado	327	2.5	326	2.2	-0.3	112	3.6	113	3.7	0.9
Idaho	31	1.1	54	1.2	74.2	0	0.0	2	0.7	N/A
Montana	5	0.3	3	0.2	-40.0	3	1.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Nevada	21	1.3	28	1.7	33.3	2	1.1	9	3.1	350.0
New Mexico	971	15.3	915	13.6	-26.7	131	20.3	140	22.2	6.9
Utah	90	1.2	66	0.9	-20.0	33	1.9	25	2.1	-24.2
Wyoming	10	0.9	8	0.6	-20.0	1	0.5	3	1.5	200.0
Total	1,976	3.8	1,914	3.5	3.1	348	4.5	369	5.1	6.0
Pacific										
Alaska	14	1.5	12	1.0	-14.3	0	0.0	0	N/A	N/A
California	5,216	4.4	4,726	4.0	-9.4	1,913	6.0	1,752	5.5	-8.4
Hawaii	23	0.6	27	0.8	17.4	1	0.2	3	0.6	200.0
Oregon	72	0.7	82	0.9	13.9	47	1.3	41	1.2	-12.8
Washington	153	1.1	137	1.8	-10.5	39	1.1	34	1.0	-12.8
Total	5,478	3.7	4,984	3.4	-9.0	2000	5.0	1,030	4.7	-8.5

N/A the percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 7C
Asian Graduate and Professional School Enrollment by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Graduate					Professional School				
	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England										
Connecticut	288	1.1	351	1.4	21.9	47	1.6	74	2.2	57.4
Maine	7	0.4	13	0.6	85.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Massachusetts	748	1.5	1,135	2.1	51.7	277	2.0	375	2.8	35.4
New Hampshire	43	1.3	26	0.6	-39.5	5	0.9	6	0.9	20.0
Rhode Island	67	1.2	57	1.0	-14.9	16	4.0	19	4.3	18.8
Vermont	9	0.4	16	0.8	77.8	3	0.4	15	2.0	400.0
Total	1,162	1.3	1,598	1.7	37.5	349	1.9	489	2.5	40.1
Mid Atlantic										
New Jersey	638	2.1	972	3.3	52.4	83	1.5	162	2.8	95.2
New York	3,266	2.8	3,542	2.9	7.8	477	1.9	757	3.1	58.7
Pennsylvania	795	1.4	1,193	2.1	50.1	231	1.4	317	2.3	37.2
Total	4,719	2.3	5,707	2.7	20.9	791	1.7	1,236	2.8	56.3
East North Central										
Illinois	1,674	2.7	1,848	3.1	10.4	361	2.1	606	3.5	67.9
Indiana	280	1.0	318	1.3	10.7	51	0.8	117	2.0	129.4
Michigan	680	1.5	714	1.8	5.0	141	1.4	254	2.5	80.1
Ohio	643	1.2	922	1.8	43.4	146	1.1	265	2.0	81.5
Wisconsin	307	1.6	439	2.2	43.0	56	1.5	164	4.5	192.92
Total	3,504	1.7	4233	2.2	18.1	755	1.5	1,406	2.8	86.2
West North Central										
Iowa	140	1.0	132	0.9	-5.7	52	0.9	72	1.2	38.5
Kansas	93	0.6	139	0.9	49.5	25	1.1	32	1.3	28.0
Minnesota	252	1.6	154	1.0	-38.9	42	0.7	50	0.8	19.0
Missouri	325	1.4	444	1.8	36.6	181	1.9	221	2.4	22.1
Nebraska	39	0.5	48	0.5	23.1	46	1.6	91	3.3	97.8
North Dakota	23	1.4	10	0.4	-56.5	1	0.2	2	0.4	100.0
South Dakota	5	0.3	5	0.2	0.0	3	0.6	2	0.4	-33.3
Total	877	1.1	932	1.1	6.3	350	1.2	470	1.7	34.3
South Atlantic										
Delaware	5	0.3	26	1.1	420.0	0	N/A	1	0.1	N/A
District of Columbia	512	2.5	520	2.7	1.6	281	2.1	240	2.7	19.4
Florida	245	0.9	299	0.9	22.0	26	0.5	88	1.3	238.5
Georgia	203	0.9	449	2.2	121.2	32	0.5	89	1.1	178.1
Maryland	313	1.5	553	2.3	76.7	124	3.1	207	5.1	66.9
North Carolina	135	0.7	211	1.0	56.3	46	0.8	80	1.3	73.9
South Carolina	25	0.3	36	0.4	44.0	15	0.6	30	1.1	100.0
Virginia	269	1.2	245	1.1	-8.9	62	1.2	141	2.5	127.4
West Virginia	76	0.7	68	0.8	-10.5	7	0.5	19	11.4	171.5
Total	1,783	1.2	2,407	1.5	35.0	513	1.3	895	2.8	74.5
East South Central										
Alabama	204	1.4	173	1.3	-15.2	13	0.4	31	1.0	138.5
Kentucky	95	0.6	140	1.0	47.4	69	1.3	28	0.6	-59.4
Mississippi	40	0.5	119	1.5	197.5	17	1.0	17	1.1	0.0
Tennessee	80	0.5	134	0.9	67.5	46	0.6	82	1.4	78.3
Total	419	0.8	566	1.1	35.1	145	0.8	158	1.0	9.0
West South Central										
Arkansas	49	0.8	55	0.9	12.2	15	1.1	14	1.1	-6.7
Louisiana	113	0.8	162	0.8	43.4	46	1.1	65	1.2	41.3
Oklahoma	153	1.0	175	1.2	14.42	25	0.7	44	1.0	76.0
Texas	1,022	1.5	1,397	1.8	36.7	177	1.0	474	2.4	167.8
Total	1,337	1.2	1,789	1.5	33.8	263	1.0	597	2.0	127.0
Mountain										
Arizona	149	0.9	222	1.3	49.0	13	1.0	27	2.0	107.7
Colorado	154	1.2	196	1.3	27.3	42	1.3	63	2.0	50.0
Idaho	64	2.3	72	1.7	12.5	3	1.0	4	1.5	33.3
Montana	15	0.8	7	0.4	-53.3	1	0.4	0	1.5	-100.02
Nevada	25	1.6	21	1.3	-16.0	9	5.2	3	0.0	-66.7
New Mexico	49	0.8	54	0.8	10.2	12	1.9	11	1.7	-8.3
Utah	107	1.4	99	1.4	-7.5	32	1.9	18	1.5	-43.8
Wyoming	4	0.4	6	0.5	50.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.0
Total	567	1.1	677	1.2	19.4	113	1.5	127	1.7	12.4
Pacific										
Alaska	19	2.1	16	1.4	-15.8	0	0.0	8	N/A	N/A
California	6,954	5.8	7,747	6.5	11.4	2,310	7.2	3,125	9.8	35.3
Hawaii	1,402	38.3	1,564	43.6	11.6	325	63.1	329	65.9	1.2
Oregon	172	1.7	230	2.4	33.7	129	3.5	158	4.7	22.5
Washington	480	3.3	432	3.0	-10.0	81	2.2	123	3.8	51.9
Total	9,027	6.1	9,989	6.7	10.7	2,845	7.1	3,735	9.6	31.3

N/A The percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Enrollments in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

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Table 7D
American Indian Graduate and Professional School Enrollment by Region, State, and Type of Institution: Fall 1980 and 1984

Census Region	Graduate					Professional School				
	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change	1980-81		1984-85		Percent Change
New England										
Connecticut	54	0.2	42	0.2	-22.2	8	0.3	4	0.1	-50.0
Maine	2	0.1	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Massachusetts	96	0.2	101	0.2	5.2	36	0.3	29	0.2	-19.4
New Hampshire	3	0.1	5	0.1	66.7	5	0.9	1	0.1	-80.0
Rhode Island	8	0.1	10	0.2	25.0	8	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Vermont	4	0.2	2	0.1	-50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Total	167	0.2	160	0.2	-4.2	49	0.3	34	0.2	-30.6
Mid Atlantic										
New Jersey	61	0.2	44	0.1	-27.9	8	0.1	3	0.1	-62.5
New York	289	0.2	210	0.2	-27.3	35	0.1	50	0.2	42.9
Pennsylvania	118	0.2	97	0.2	-17.8	19	0.1	20	0.1	5.3
Total	468	0.2	351	0.2	-25.0	62	0.1	73	0.2	17.7
East North Central										
Illinois	128	0.2	102	0.2	-20.3	19	0.1	27	0.2	42.1
Indiana	74	0.3	68	0.3	-8.1	13	0.2	32	0.5	146.2
Michigan	631	1.3	145	0.4	-77.8	411	4.0	53	0.5	-87.1
Ohio	109	0.2	142	0.3	30.3	42	0.3	27	0.2	-35.7
Wisconsin	49	0.3	67	0.3	36.7	24	0.7	28	0.5	-16.7
Total	991	0.5	524	0.3	-47.1	509	1.0	159	0.3	-68.8
West North Central										
Iowa	18	0.1	53	0.4	194.4	16	0.3	17	0.3	6.3
Kansas	53	0.3	55	0.4	3.8	12	0.5	6	0.2	-50.0
Minnesota	34	0.2	41	0.3	20.6	33	0.5	35	0.6	6.1
Missouri	67	0.3	54	0.2	-19.4	25	0.3	20	0.2	-20.0
Nebraska	5	0.1	17	0.2	240.0	11	0.4	7	0.3	-36.4
North Dakota	32	2.0	18	0.8	-43.0	10	2.0	17	3.4	70.0
South Dakota	34	1.8	24	0.9	-29.2	3	0.6	5	1.1	66.7
Total	243	0.3	262	0.3	7.8	110	0.4	107	0.4	-2.7
South Atlantic										
Delaware	3	0.2	1	0.0	-66.7	0	N/A	2	0.2	N/A
District of Columbia	41	0.2	33	0.2	-19.5	17	0.2	16	0.2	-5.9
Florida	49	0.2	45	0.1	-8.2	7	0.1	10	0.1	42.9
Georgia	22	0.1	30	0.1	36.4	7	0.1	13	0.2	85.7
Maryland	48	0.2	37	0.2	-22.9	6	0.1	10	0.2	66.7
North Carolina	101	0.5	73	0.4	-27.7	32	0.6	30	0.5	-6.3
South Carolina	8	0.1	6	0.1	-25.0	1	0.0	5	0.2	400.0
Virginia	57	0.3	28	0.1	-50.9	4	0.1	13	0.2	225.0
West Virginia	22	0.2	9	0.1	-59.1	1	0.1	4	0.3	300.0
Total	351	0.2	262	0.2	-25.4	75	0.2	103	0.2	37.3
East South Central										
Alabama	26	0.2	18	0.1	-30.8	4	0.1	8	0.3	100.0
Kentucky	66	0.4	33	0.2	-45.0	5	0.1	4	0.1	-20.0
Mississippi	11	0.1	7	0.1	-36.4	2	0.1	2	0.1	0.0
Tennessee	19	0.1	27	0.2	42.1	17	0.2	14	0.2	-17.6
Total	116	0.2	85	0.2	-26.7	28	0.2	28	0.2	0.0
West South Central										
Arkansas	48	0.6	38	0.6	-20.8	5	0.4	3	0.2	-40.0
Louisiana	33	0.2	30	0.2	-9.1	12	0.3	8	0.1	-33.3
Oklahoma	407	2.7	379	2.5	-6.9	78	2.1	182	2.4	30.0
Texas	273	0.4	216	0.3	-20.9	40	0.2	63	0.3	57.5
Total	761	0.7	663	0.6	-12.9	135	0.5	176	0.6	30.4
Mountain										
Arizona	141	0.8	170	1.0	20.6	13	1.0	22	1.6	69.2
Colorado	42	0.3	46	0.3	9.5	19	0.6	28	0.9	47.4
Idaho	14	0.5	16	0.4	14.3	2	0.7	1	0.4	-50.0
Montana	34	1.8	20	1.0	-41.2	3	1.2	3	1.4	0.0
Nevada	7	0.4	10	0.6	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
New Mexico	84	1.3	101	1.5	20.2	30	4.7	28	4.4	-6.7
Utah	72	0.9	34	0.5	-52.8	30	4.7	26	3.7	-11.1
Wyoming	2	0.2	9	0.7	350.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Total	396	0.8	406	0.7	2.5	78	1.0	92	1.2	18.4
Pacific										
Alaska	15	1.6	21	1.8	40.0	0	0.0	0	N/A	N/A
California	691	0.6	668	0.6	-3.3	117	0.4	152	0.5	29.9
Hawaii	16	0.4	13	0.4	-18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
Oregon	68	0.7	38	0.4	-44.1	16	0.4	29	0.8	81.3
Washington	96	0.7	62	0.4	-35.7	14	0.4	22	0.7	57.1
Total	888	0.6	882	0.5	-0.7	147	0.4	203	0.5	38.1

N/A The percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Enrollments in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 8
U.S. Medical School Enrollments for 1985-1986

Racial/Ethnic Category	New Entrants				First-Year Enrollments				Total Enrollments			
U.S. Citizens (and Permanent Residents)	Men	Women	Total	Percent of Total	Men	Women	Total	Percent of Total	Men	Women	Total	Percent of Total
White	8,781	4,231	13,012	80.0	9,015	4,363	13,378	78.9	37,322	17,013	54,335	81.6
Under-represented Minorities												
Black	437	486	923	5.7	535	582	1,117	6.6	2,053	1,796	3,849	5.8
American Indian or Alaskan Native	27	25	52	0.3	30	30	60	0.4	140	95	235	0.4
Mexican American/Chicano	187	105	292	1.8	214	117	331	2.0	777	366	1,143	1.7
Puerto Rican (Mainland)	75	46	121	0.7	85	51	136	0.8	266	162	428	.6
(Subtotal)	(726)	(662)	(1,388)	(8.5)	(864)	(780)	(1,644)	(9.7)	(3,236)	(2,419)	(5,655)	(8.5)
Other U.S. Students												
Asian or Pacific Islander	828	420	1,248	7.7	854	441	1,295	7.6	2,819	1,470	4,289	6.4
Puerto Rican (Commonwealth)	150	87	237	1.5	157	92	249	1.5	580	316	896	1.3
Other Hispanic	175	75	250	1.5	180	79	259	1.5	679	312	991	1.5
(Subtotal)	(1,153)	(582)	(1,735)	(10.7)	(1,191)	(612)	(1,803)	(10.6)	(4,078)	(2,098)	(6,176)	(9.3)
Foreign Students												
Black	20	18	38	0.2	21	18	39	0.2	72	48	120	0.2
Other	58	22	80	0.5	62	23	85	0.5	214	66	280	0.4
(Subtotal)	(78)	(40)	(118)	(0.7)	(83)	(41)	(124)	(0.7)	(286)	(114)	(400)	(0.6)
All Students	10,748	5,520	16,268*	100.0	11,163	5,800	16,963*	100.0	44,935	21,650	66,585	100.0
Column % by gender	66.1	33.9	100.0		65.8	34.2	100.0		67.5	32.5	100.0	

+ First-year enrollment includes new entrants and those repeating the initial year.

* New Entrants and First-Year Totals include 14 students from whom racial/ethnic information was not available. Total Enrollment includes 19 students from whom racial/ethnic information was not available.

SOURCE: 1985-1986 Fall Enrollment Survey. Reflects enrollment at 127 schools.

Table 9
Minority Enrollment in ABA-approved Law Schools

Race/Ethnicity	1976-77	1980-81	Percent Change 1976-80	1985-86	Percent Change 1980-85
black	5503	5506	0.05	6051.5	9.9
Hispanic	2461	3013.5	22.4	3679	22.1
American Indian	301	414.5	37.7	462.5	11.6
Asian	1324	1641	23.9	2153	31.2
Total Minority	9589	10575	10.3	12346	16.7

SOURCE: The American Bar Association Section of Legal Education, *A Review of Legal Education in the United States, Fall, 1986 Law Schools and Bar Admission Requirements* (Washington, D.C.: 1986).

E R R A T A S H E E T
Please substitute for Tables 10A, p. 30 and 10B, p. 33.

TABLE 10A
Bachelor's Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race/Ethnicity of Recipient and by State, 1978-79, 1983-84, and 1984-85

State	Total 1978-79	Total 1984-85	Percent Change	White 1978-79	White 1984-85	Percent Change	Black 1978-79	Black 1984-85	Percent Change	Hispanic 1978-79	Hispanic 1984-85	Percent Change	Asian 1978-79	Asian 1984-85	Percent Change	American Indian 1978-79	American Indian 1984-85	Percent Change
Alabama(1)	13,895	13,334	4.0	11,944	11,638	-2.6	1,662	1,567	-5.7	30	43	43.0	34	67	94.0	9	19	111.1
Colorado(1)	12,068	12,548	4.0	10,951	11,384	4.0	224	130	-42.3	531	437	-17.5	157	214	36.3	54	82	51.9
Connecticut(1)	6,821	6,708	-1.7	6,584	6,334	-3.8	144	156	8.3	47	85	80.9	19	67	252.6	10	23	130.0
District of Columbia(1)	652	533	-4.0	76	34	-55.0	441	439	-0.5	31	14	-32.3	10	43	330.0	8	3	-62.5
Kentucky(1)	8,977	7,093	-21.0	8,368	6,802	-18.7	413	219	-47.0	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
Louisiana(1)	12,156	13,514	11.2	9,259	9,937	7.3	2,407	2,246	-6.7	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
Maryland(1)	12,436	11,715	-5.8	9,929	9,651	-2.8	1,588	1,582	-0.4	87	153	75.9	122	300	145.9	59	2.9	-50.8
New Mexico(1)	4,190	3,594	-14.2	3,079	2,548	-17.2	69	57	-17.4	900	816	-9.3	23	40	73.9	99	8.7	-12.1
Oklahoma(1)	10,293	11,096	7.8	9,037	9,243	2.3	8,413	519	14.6	61	89	45.9	62	169	172.6	325	312	-4.0
Tennessee(1)	11,656	11,492	-1.4	10,219	9,958	-2.6	1,185	1,206	1.8	29	97	234.4	78	213	173.1	12	18	50.0
Illinois(2)	43,485	46,329	6.5	38,100	39,611	4.0	3,369	3,055	-9.3	650	944	45.2	658	1,337	103.2	93	107	15.1
Indiana(2)	23,677	22,405	-5.2	22,304	21,156	-5.1	740	767	3.6	141	264	87.2	116	228	96.6	36	35	-2.8
Montana(2)	3,812	4,328	-1.4	3,693	4,047	9.6	14	13	-7.1	12	16	33.3	15	26	73.3	59	79	33.9
North Carolina	23,640	25,008	5.7	19,309	20,314	5.2	3,858	3,686	-4.5	72	136	88.9	60	268	436.7	132	126	4.5
Utah(2)	9,349	9,524	1.9	8,651	9,264	7.1	50	31	-22.0	80	75	6.3	108	75	-30.1	67	119	77.6
Washington(2)	16,051	17,366	8.2	14,508	15,241	5.1	316	256	-1.09	97	174	79.4	554	716	29.2	110	211	91.9
Total 1984-85 and 1978-79	213,158	216,612	1.6	186,011	187,162	0.6	16,933	15,929	-5.9	2,768	3,334	20.8	2,016	3,763	86.7	1,073	1,250	16.5
	1978-79	1983-84	Percent Change	1978-79	1983-84	Percent Change	1978-79	1983-84	Percent Change		1983-84			1983-84				
Florida(1)	20,219	19,764	-2.3	17,179	16,705	-2.8	1,651	1,214	-26.4	1,008	1,174	16.5	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
Georgia(1)	12,148	12,955	6.6	10,638	11,113	4.5	1,208	1,349	11.7	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-		N/A	-
Maine(1)	2,885	2,782	-3.5	2,850	2,765	3.0	5	1	-80.0	8	4	-50.0	6	3	-50.0	8	9	12.5
New Jersey(2)	25,233	25,622	1.5	22,266	22,887	2.8	1,672	1,775	6.2	702	960	36.8	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
Total 1984-85 and 1978-79	60,485	61,123	2.5	52,933	53,470	1.0	4,536	4,339	-4.3	2,057	2,138	3.9						

(1)Data reported for public institutions only.
(2)Data reported for public and private institutions.

Note: Details will not add to total because nonresident aliens are included in total figure but not in the columns.

N/A - Not reported in data for this racial/ethnic group for 1983 or 1984.

Source: 1978-79 Data - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, Data on Earned Degrees Conferred from Institutions of Higher Education, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex 1978-79; 1983-84 and 1984-85. Data supplied by individual states.

TABLE 108

Master's Degrees Conferred by Institutions of Higher Education by Race/Ethnicity of Recipient and by State, 1978-79, 1983-84, and 1984-85

State	Total 1978-79	Total 1984-85	Percent Change	White 1978-79	White 1984-85	Percent Change	Black 1978-79	Black 1984-85	Percent Change	Hispanic 1978-79	Hispanic 1984-85	Percent Change	Asian 1978-79	Asian 1984-85	Percent Change	American Indian 1978-79	American Indian 1984-85	Percent Change
Alabama(1)	5,862	3,254	-44.5	4,779	2,788	-41.7	895	389	-56.5	13	29	123.0	13	45	246.1	6	3	-50.0
Colorado(1)	4,009	3,028	-24.5	3,563	2,610	-26.7	69	27	-60.9	116	86	-25.9	33	52	57.6	12	9	-25.0
Connecticut(1)	2,936	2,048	-30.2	2,794	1,879	-32.7	57	37	-35.1	28	39	39.3	3	33	1000.0	4	3	-25.0
District of Columbia(1)	169	150	-11.4	14	10	-28.6	118	113	-11.0	8	4	-50.0	1	4	300.0	1	1	0.0
Kentucky(1)	4,317	2,095	-51.5	3,945	2,021	-48.7	158	74	-53.2	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-		N/A	-
Louisiana(1)	3,223	2,306	-28.5	2,359	3,258	-38.1	639	510	-20.2	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
Maryland(1)	2,746	2,251	-18.0	2,131	1,862	-12.6	347	320	-7.8	20	31	55.0	21	34	41.9	11	4	-63.6
New Mexico(1)	1,710	998	-41.6	1,203	684	-43.1	28	13	-53.6	343	182	-46.9	16	20	25.0	41	34	-17.1
Oklahoma(1)	3,089	1,390	-55.0	2,419	1,151	-52.4	131	72	-45.0	15	10	-33.3	17	9	47.1	90	51	-43.3
Tennessee(1)	3,891	3,520	-9.5	3,296	3,089	-6.3	369	260	-30.0	17	25	47.1	70	144	105.7	9	2	-77.7
Illinois(2)	16,550	16,421	-7.8	13,570	13,156	-3.1	1,409	857	39.2	247	190	-23.1	495	470	-5.1	19	29	52.6
Indiana(2)	7,321	5,508	-24.8	6,485	5,217	-19.6	282	152	-46.1	52	60	15.4	25	63	152.0	22	16	27.3
Montana(2)	606	801	32.1	591	708	19.8	1	1	0.0	0	2	*	2	3	50.0	4	40	900.0
North Carolina(2)	5,537	5,291	-4.4	4,670	4,393	-5.9	643	498	-22.6	13	36	177.8	31	54	74.2	4	27	575.0
Utah(2)	2,487	2,010	-19.2	2,241	1,947	-13.1	19	7	-63.2	25	13	48.0	26	28	7.7	17	15	-11.8
Washington(2)	4,039	4,190	3.7	3,335	3,431	2.9	70	44	-37.1	37	43	16.2	105	102	-2.9	17	28	64.7
Total 1984	68,492	55,261	-19.3	57,395	48,204	-16.0	5,235	3,392	-35.2	934	750	19.7	857	1,061	24.2	257	262	-1.9
		1983-84			1983-84			1983-84			1983-84			1983-84			1983-84	
Florida(1)	5,304	4,301	-18.9	4,506	3,537	-21.5	381	198	-48.0	139	130	6.5	48	130	170.8	-	N/A	-
Georgia(1)	6,159	5,183	-15.8	5,248	4,239	-19.2	607	437	-2.08	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	-	N/A	-	
Maine(1)	613	498	-18.8	603	498	-17.4	0	1	*	4	2	100.0	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0
New Jersey(2)	7,862	7,281	-7.4	6,893	6,763	-1.9	434	377	-13.1	118	144	22.0	-		N/A	-	N/A	-
Total 1983	19,738	17,263	-13.4	17,250	15,037	-12.8	1,422	1,013	-28.8	261	276	5.7						

(1)Data reported for public institutions only.
(2)Data reported for public and private institutions.

N/A Not reported in data for this racial/ethnic group for 1983 or 1984.

*The percent of change cannot be computed.

Source: 1978-79 Data - U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, Data on Earned Degrees Conferred from Institutions of Higher Education, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex 1978-79; 1983-84 and 1984-85. Data supplied by individual states.

Table 11
Racial/Ethnic Status of 1975-84 Doctorate Recipients Who are U.S. Citizens or Permanent Visa-Holders, All Fields

	Year of Doctorate									
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total Reporting Race/Ethnicity	27,416	27,470	26,296	25,078	25,232	25,229	25,262	24,973	24,951	24,536
American Indian	36	40	66	60	61	75	85	77	81	73
	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Asian	1,025	975	910	1,032	1,102	1,102	1,072	1,004	1,043	1,017
	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.1
Black	1,057	1,149	1,194	1,106	1,114	1,106	1,110	1,143	1,004	1,049
	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3
Hispanic	337	363	474	538	539	485	526	614	607	605
	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5
White	24,961	24,943	23,654	22,342	22,396	22,461	22,469	22,135	22,216	21,792
	91.0	90.8	89.9	89.1	88.8	89.0	88.9	88.6	89.0	88.8
Other and Unknown	1,379	1,293	1,189	1,557	1,552	1,263	1,076	836	651	631

* Percentage of those reporting racial/ethnic status.

(1) Of the 25,167 U.S. citizens and permanent visa-holders, 24,536—or 97 percent—reported their racial/ethnic status. The proportions reported here are based on this population.

SOURCE: Susan L. Coyle, Summary Report 1984 Doctorate Recipients From United States Universities: Washington D.C.: National Research Council, 1986.

Table 12
Medical School Graduates by Selected Minority Groups
Number and Percent of Total Graduates

Year	Black American		American Indian		Mexican American		Mainland Puerto Rican		Total Under-rep Minorities		Total Graduates
1975-76	743	(5.4)	31	(0.22)	130	(0.95)	29	(0.21)	933	(6.8)	13,634
1976-77	752	(5.5)	29	(0.21)	146	(1.07)	38	(0.28)	965	(7.1)	13,614
1977-78	791	(5.5)	46	(0.32)	166	(1.15)	62	(0.43)	1,065	(7.4)	14,391
1978-79	760	(5.1)	49	(0.33)	191	(1.28)	62	(0.41)	1,062	(7.1)	14,966
1979-80	768	(5.1)	33	(0.22)	192	(1.27)	73	(0.48)	1,066	(7.04)	15,135
1980-81	766	(4.9)	43	(0.27)	201	(1.28)	76	(0.48)	1,086	(6.9)	15,673
1981-82	763	(4.8)	45	(0.28)	225	(1.41)	74	(0.46)	1,107	(6.9)	15,985
1982-83	883	(5.6)	45	(0.29)	228	(1.45)	75	(0.48)	1,231	(7.8)	15,802
1983-84	818	(5.0)	59	(0.37)	220	(1.35)	94	(0.58)	1,191	(7.3)	16,343
1984-85	826	(5.1)	65	(0.40)	242	(1.49)	89	(0.55)	1,224	(7.50)	16,318

SOURCE: Liaison Committee on Medical Education Questionnaire Part II, 1971-72 to 1981-82: AAMC Division of Student Services, 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Prepared by the American Association of Medical Colleges, Office of Minority Affairs, 2/86.

Table 13
Law Degrees (JB/LLB) Awarded to Minorities from ABA-approved Law Schools, 1980-81 to 1984-85

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Percent of Change 1980-81 to 1984-85
Total Minority	2,832	2,785	3,048	3,169	3,150	11.0
Blacks	1,461	1,451	1,563	1,584	1,548	6.0
Hispanic	790	800.5	833	927	955	20.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	487	442	533	540	537	10.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	94	91.5	119	118	110	17.0

SOURCE: Office of the Consultant on Legal Education to the American Bar Association, July 1986.

Table 14
Full-Time Faculty and Administrators in Institutions of Higher Education by Race/ Ethnicity and Type of Institution

1977

Full-Time Faculty	Public 4-Year	%	Public 2-Year	%	Private 4-Year	%	Private 2-Year	%	Total	%
Total	239,668	100.0	8,367	100.0	118,533	100.0	4,760	100.0	449,210	100.0
White	218,344	91.1	75,943	90.6	108,858	91.8	4,433	93.1	409,974	91.3
Black	10,222	4.3	4,493	5.4	4,661	3.9	221	4.6	19,674	4.4
Hispanic	3,085	1.3	1,890	2.3	1,525	1.3	41	0.9	6,605	1.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	7,418	3.1	1,078	1.3	3,347	2.8	47	1.0	11,917	2.7
American Indian/ Native American	599	0.2	269	0.3	142	0.1	18	0.3	1,040	0.2
Administration				1977						
Total	45,082	100.0	15,380	100.0	38,739	100.0	1,763	100.0	104,549	100.0
White	45,814	90.1	13,724	89.2	35,157	90.8	1,599	90.7	94,655	90.5
Black	3,233	7.2	1,136	7.4	1,136	7.0	141	8.0	7,351	7.0
Hispanic	582	1.3	331	2.2	459	1.2	10	0.6	1,444	1.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	316	0.7	111	0.7	331	0.9	6	0.3	801	0.8
American Indian/ Native American	137	0.3	78	0.5	71	0.2	3	0.2	298	0.3

1983

Full-Time Faculty	Public 4-Year	%	Public 2-Year	%	Private 4-Year	%	Private 2-Year	%	Total	%
Total	236,977	100.0	85,730	100.0	137,306	100.0	6,942	100.0	473,787	100.0
White	213,526	90.1	77,279	90.1	125,441	91.4	6,529	94.1	426,977	90.1
Black	9,589	4.0	4,645	5.4	4,133	3.0	237	3.4	18,627	4.0
Hispanic	3,311	1.4	2,057	2.4	2,783	2.0	59	0.8	8,311	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,856	4.2	1,395	1.6	4,749	3.5	98	1.4	16,398	3.5
American Indian/ Native American	663	0.3	354	0.4	200	0.1	19	0.3	1,274	0.3
Administration				1983						
Total	46,535	100.0	17,008	100.0	43,523	100.0	2,362	100.0	113,869	100.00
White	41,584	89.4	15,022	88.3	39,300	90.3	2,210	93.6	102,164	89.7
Black	3,481	7.5	1,274	7.5	3,113	7.2	112	4.7	8,238	7.2
Hispanic	1,699	1.5	431	2.5	623	1.4	14	0.5	1,827	1.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	564	1.2	172	1.0	412	0.9	14	0.5	1,207	1.1
American Indian/ Native American	207	0.4	109	0.6	75	0.2	12	0.5	413	0.3

Percentage of Change 1977-83

Full-Time Faculty	Public 4-Year	Public 2-Year	Private 4-Year	Private 2-Year	Total
Total	1.1	2.4	15.8	45.8	5.5
White	-2.2	1.8	15.2	47.3	4.6
Black	-6.2	3.4	-11.3	7.2	-4.3
Hispanic	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.8	1.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2	1.6	3.5	1.4	3.5
American Indian/ Native American	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3
Administration		1977-83			
Total					
White	1.9	9.5	1.5	-38.2	8.
Black	7.7	12.1	14.4	-20.5	12.1
Hispanic	20.1	30.2	35.6	40.0	26.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	69.0	55.0	24.5	133.3	50.7
American Indian/ Native American	51.1	39.7	5.6	300.0	38.6

NOTE: The details may not add to the total for administration figures because some states operate system offices which are reflected in the total but not in the detail break down.

SOURCE: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1983 Higher Education Staff Information, NCES unpublished tabulations.

Table 15A
Black Participation in Full-Time Faculty by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1984

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year		1984 4-Year		Percent Change	1977 2-Year		1984 2-Year		Percent Change
Alabama	7.6	367	5.3	205	-44.1	16.6	187	12.8	146	-21.9
Alaska	0.2	1	0.8	6	500.0	2.3	5	5.3	4	-20.0
Arizona	0.7	22	0.3	6	-72.7	2.3	33	1.6	34	3.0
Arkansas	7.0	175	6.4	170	-2.9	7.7	20	7.0	22	10.0
California	2.4	583	2.2	498	-14.6	4.4	730	5.0	669	-8.4
Colorado	1.0	50	1.1	53	+6.0	3.9	33	3.0	28	-15.2
Connecticut	2.0	54	1.5	39	-27.8	2.2	15	2.0	14	-6.7
Delaware	10.1	91	9.3	84	-7.7	11.1	21	9.2	21	0.0
District of Columbia	56.5	373	57.0	327	-12.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	3.0	169	6.2	416	146.2	12.1	547	9.9	387	-29.3
Georgia	6.8	402	6.6	374	-7.0	6.2	65	9.5	106	63.1
Hawaii N/A										
Idaho	0.1	2	0.2	3	50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	3.8	363	3.5	347	-4.4	9.7	506	8.5	464	-8.3
Indiana	1.5	99	1.5	96	-3.0	3.0	17	3.6	26	52.9
Iowa	0.8	33	0.8	29	-12.1	0.6	6	0.9	11	83.3
Kansas	1.5	69	1.1	38	-44.9	0.7	6	1.3	14	133.3
Kentucky	2.9	133	2.4	114	-14.3	2.7	14	5.0	32	128.6
Louisiana	14.2	773	17.9	713	-7.8	15.6	68	16.6	53	-22.1
Maine	0.4	4	0.3	3	-25.0	0.6	1	0.0	0	-100.0
Maryland	13.5	589	10.6	256	-56.5	4.5	62	6.0	109	32.9
Massachusetts	2.7	114	2.7	164	43.9	2.0	27	4.3	68	151.9
Michigan	3.2	345	3.3	262	-24.0	6.4	208	7.6	226	8.7
Minnesota	0.9	49	0.9	46	-6.1	0.7	7	1.3	10	42.9
Mississippi	16.3	467	15.7	455	-2.6	7.1	110	7.7	130	18.2
Missouri	2.9	163	1.6	91	-44.2	6.9	109	7.1	79	-27.5
Montana	0.4	5	0.4	5	0.0	0.0	0	12.5	11	*
Nebraska	0.9	26	0.8	23	-11.5	0.2	1	1.6	3	200.0
Nevada	1.7	13	1.5	13	0.0	5.4	7	2.7	5	28.6
New Hampshire	0.5	4	0.4	4	0.0	0.0	0	0.8	2	*
New Jersey	5.1	303	5.1	302	-0.3	7.3	134	6.8	120	-10.4
New Mexico	0.6	9	0.6	6	-33.3	1.7	3	0.3	1	-66.7
New York	5.3	693	4.8	702	1.3	5.4	389	5.9	437	12.3
North Carolina	11.1	719	10.3	743	3.3	6.9	211	7.8	278	31.8
North Dakota	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	3.1	290	3.3	373	28.6	5.2	139	5.2	136	-2.2
Oklahoma	3.1	114	3.5	146	29.8	3.4	30	3.2	30	0.0
Oregon	1.0	41	0.8	30	-26.8	1.3	20	1.3	21	5.0
Pennsylvania	4.2	447	4.1	428	-4.3	3.3	84	3.2	83	-1.2
Rhode Island	1.4	16	1.2	14	-12.5	1.0	3	1.0	3	0.0
South Carolina	6.3	252	6.9	267	6.0	6.3	69	9.5	120	73.9
South Dakota	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.0	0.0	0	1.3	1	*
Tennessee	6.1	326	6.6	304	-6.7	10.2	93	10.4	103	10.8
Texas	4.7	674	4.0	648	-3.9	4.6	278	5.2	370	33.1
Utah	0.7	16	0.2	2	-87.5	0.0	0	0.6	12	*
Vermont	0.9	8	0.7	6	-25.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	-0.0
Virginia	7.2	521	7.2	566	+8.6	5.9	111	6.4	130	11.1
Washington	1.8	93	1.2	60	-35.5	2.1	51	2.2	52	1.9
West Virginia	2.7	81	2.2	69	-14.8	1.2	3	0.5	1	-66.7
Wisconsin	1.1	73	1.1	75	2.7	1.6	44	2.2	70	59.1
Wyoming	0.6	4	0.3	2	-50.0	0.0	0	0.6	3	*
Total U.S.	4.3	10,222	4.0	9,616	-6.3	5.4	4,493	5.4	4,645	3.4

*The percent of change cannot be computed.

SOURCE: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: EEOC Higher Education Staff Information, 1977 and 1984; unpublished tabulations done by The Department of Education, National Center for Higher Education Statistics.

Table 15A (Continued)

State	Private Institutions									Total All Institutions				
	1977 4-Year		1984 4-Year		Percent Change	1977 2-Year		1984 2-Year		Percent Change	1977		1984		Percent Change
Alabama	46.5	452	16.1	115	-74.6	32.0	33	1.7	1	-97.0	14.6	1,039	8.2	467	-55.1
Alaska	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9	6	1.2	10	66.7
Arizona	0.0	0	0.5	1	*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.2	55	1.0	41	25.5
Arkansas	2.9	13	1.1	5	-61.5	0.0	0	13.5	5	*	6.7	218	5.8	203	-6.9
California	1.6	119	1.6	140	17.6	5.8	3	2.2	3	0.0	3.0	1,494	2.9	1,338	-10.4
Colorado	1.1	9	1.6	13	44.4	0.0	0	2.8	2	*	1.4	92	1.5	96	4.3
Connecticut	2.0	70	2.0	69	-1.4	1.7	1	0.0	0	-100.0	2.0	140	1.6	122	-12.9
Delaware	3.1	1	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.7	113	8.7	105	-7.1
District of Columbia	21.6	616	5.7	618	-24.3	20.0	1	0.0	0	-100.0	27.0	1,190	8.3	945	-20.6
Florida	5.5	131	3.4	106	-19.1	1.8	2	4.5	7	-250.0	6.7	849	6.6	916	7.9
Georgia	21.1	465	16.3	443	-4.7	0.3	1	5.9	15	1,400.0	10.0	933	9.9	938	0.5
Hawaii N/A															
Idaho	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1	2	0.2	3	50.0
Illinois	1.9	146	2.0	163	11.6	9.8	18	2.1	4	-77.8	4.6	1,035	4.1	980	-5.3
Indiana	1.0	27	1.1	32	18.5	2.3	1	0.0	0	-100.0	1.5	146	1.5	154	5.5
Iowa	1.1	21	0.8	16	-23.8	0.0	0	2.3	4	*	0.8	80	0.9	80	0.0
Kansas	2.4	16	0.4	3	-81.3	1.8	2	0.0	0	-100.0	1.5	93	1.0	55	-40.9
Kentucky	0.7	7	0.8	7	0.0	0.0	0	1.2	2	*	2.5	154	2.4	155	0.5
Louisiana	6.7	109	10.2	147	34.9	0.0	0	1.9	1	*	13.3	950	11.9	966	1.7
Maine	1.1	6	1.3	7	16.7	0.0	0	0.9	1	*	0.6	11	0.5	11	0.0
Maryland	0.5	9	1.5	38	322.2	16.9	7	0.0	0	-100.0	8.6	687	5.4	467	-32.0
Massachusetts	2.4	229	1.6	216	-5.7	1.0	5	1.5	10	100.0	2.4	375	2.3	458	22.1
Michigan	3.6	84	2.4	49	-41.7	4.5	8	6.3	22	175.0	3.9	645	4.3	559	-13.3
Minnesota	0.5	17	0.3	11	-35.3	0.0	0	0.5	1	*	0.7	73	0.7	71	-2.7
Mississippi	14.9	55	14.8	62	12.7	52.4	43	26.7	25	-41.9	13.9	675	13.2	672	-0.4
Missouri	1.5	51	1.4	52	2.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.1	332	2.6	287	-13.5
Montana	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	5	1.0	16	220.0
Nebraska	1.1	10	0.9	9	-10.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.9	37	0.9	35	-5.4
Nevada	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2	20	1.7	18	-10.0
New Hampshire	1.1	10	1.6	16	60.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7	14	1.0	22	57.1
New Jersey	1.9	46	1.8	49	6.5	4.3	10	1.3	1	0.0	4.7	493	4.5	472	-4.3
New Mexico	0.6	4	1.3	2	-50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.7	16	0.8	9	-43.8
New York	1.8	339	2.1	406	19.8	2.1	18	11.5	35	94.4	3.6	1,439	3.7	1,584	10.1
North Carolina	10.5	241	6.7	259	7.5	8.6	24	2.2	7	70.8	9.9	1,195	8.6	1,287	7.7
North Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	5.6	7	*	0.1	2	0.2	3	50.0
Ohio	2.7	139	2.6	131	-5.8	5.1	6	3.2	8	33.3	3.3	574	3.4	648	12.9
Oklahoma	0.9	8	1.3	13	62.5	0.0	0	2.8	1	*	2.8	150	3.0	192	28.3
Oregon	0.6	5	0.3	3	-40.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0	66	0.9	54	-18.2
Pennsylvania	1.3	127	1.6	171	34.6	2.2	6	4.7	31	416.7	2.9	664	2.9	713	7.4
Rhode Island	2.2	24	1.4	17	-29.2	0.0	0	0.6	1	*	1.7	43	1.2	35	-18.6
South Carolina	12.6	143	2.5	72	-49.7	11.5	13	9.2	12	-7.7	7.9	477	5.8	471	-1.3
South Dakota	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2	3	0.2	4	33.3
Tennessee	9.6	254	9.2	261	-4.4	8.5	7	9.2	14	100.0	7.7	720	8.0	702	-2.5
Texas	4.1	180	3.2	136	-24.4	5.6	5	3.8	22	340.0	4.6	1,137	4.1	1,177	3.5
Utah	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	17	0.4	15	-11.8
Vermont	0.5	8	0.6	4	-50.0	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.0		0.8	10	37.5
Virginia	10.6	193	11.3	223	15.5	15.6	7	0.9	1	-85.7	7.6	830	7.7	920	9.8
Washington	0.8	9	0.9	12	33.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.7	153	1.4	127	-17.0
West Virginia	1.4	7	0.7	3	-57.1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.4	91	1.9	73	-19.8
Wisconsin	0.5	9	0.5	11	22.2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.1	131	1.3	156	19.1
Wyoming	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	4	0.4	5	25.0
Total U.S.	3.9	4,661	3.0	4,133	-11.3	4.6	221	3.4	237	7.2	4.4	19 674	4.0	18,827	-4.3

Table 15B
Hispanic Participation in Full-Time Faculty by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
Arizona	57	1.8	23	1.2	-59.6	78	5.5	91	4.4	16.7	9	0.4
California	637	2.6	687	3.0	7.8	827	5.0	656	4.9	-20.7	145	1.9
Colorado	126	2.4	100	2.1	-20.6	42	4.8	48	5.2	14.3	14	1.7
Florida	82	1.5	129	1.9	57.3	112	1.5	148	3.6	32.1	96	4.0
Illinois	110	1.1	138	1.4	25.5	51	1.0	52	1.0	2.0	79	1.0
New Jersey	107	1.8	116	2.0	8.4	28	1.5	38	2.2	35.7	44	1.6
New Mexico	117	7.7	93	6.6	20.5	11	6.3	46	14.8	318.2	48	7.3
New York	267	2.2	312	2.1	8.7	125	1.7	174	2.4	39.2	272	1.4
Texas	391	2.7	495	3.0	26.6	400	6.7	561	7.6	40.3	105	2.4
U.S. Total	3,065	1.3	3,329	1.4	7.3	1,690	2.3	2,057	2.4	6.6	1,525	1.3

Table 15C
Asian Participation in Full-Time Faculty by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
California	1,445	5.9	1,671	7.2	15.6	432	2.6	433	3.2	0.2	255	3.4
Illinois	356	3.7	625	6.3	75.6	91	1.7	129	2.4	41.8	272	3.6
Maryland	166	3.8	122	5.1	-26.5	22	1.2	37	2.0	68.2	52	3.0
New Jersey	214	3.6	270	4.6	26.2	27	1.5	41	2.3	51.9	76	3.1
Pennsylvania	298	2.8	400	3.8	34.2	24	0.9	46	1.8	91.7	267	2.8
Texas	334	2.3	731	4.5	118.9	29	0.5	51	0.7	75.9	130	2.9
Virginia	202	2.8	290	3.7	43.6	18	0.9	20	1.0	11.1	24	1.3
Washington	188	3.7	226	4.6	20.2	45	1.8	64	2.7	42.2	19	1.6
U.S. Total	7,418	3.1	9,856	4.2	32.9	1,078	1.3	1,395	1.6	29.4	3,347	2.8

Table 15D
American Indian Participation in Full-Time Faculty by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
Arizona	14	0.4	7	0.4	-50.0	13	0.9	13	0.6	0.0	0	0.0
California	107	0.4	77	0.3	-28.0	71	0.4	93	0.7	31.0	10	0.1
Montana	6	0.4	9	0.6	50.0	3	4.8	1	1.1	-66.7	1	0.7
New Mexico	17	1.1	9	0.8	-47.1	1	0.6	1	1.0	0.0	7	1.1
North Carolina	9	0.1	16	0.2	77.8	6	0.2	13	0.4	116.7	2	0.8
North Dakota	6	0.5	6	0.4	0.0	4	1.3	0	0.0	-100.0	3	2.6
Oklahoma	73	2.0	86	2.0	17.8	50	5.6	30	3.2	-40.0	9	1.0
South Dakota	3	0.3	6	0.5	100.0	0	0.0	7	5.2	*	3	0.0
Texas	34	0.2	54	0.3	58.8	20	0.3	24	0.3	20.0	4	0.1
Washington	43	0.8	34	0.7	-20.9	16	0.6	17	0.7	6.3	2	0.2
U.S. Total	599	0.2	683	0.3	14.0	269	0.3	354	0.4	31.6	142	0.1

Table 15B (Continued)

	Private Institutions							Total				
	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 Total	%	1983 Total	%	Percent Change
Arizona	10	4.9	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	144	3.0	124	2.9	-13.9
California	181	2.1	24.8	5	0.6	2	1.5	-60.0	1,672	3.4	1,574	3.4	-5.9
Colorado	19	2.4	35.7	0	0.0	2	7.8	*	182	2.7	169	2.6	-7.1
Florida	166	5.3	72.9	4	3.5	6	3.8	50.0	294	2.3	449	3.2	52.7
Illinois	106	1.3	34.2	5	2.7	0	0.0	-100.0	245	1.1	296	1.2	20.8
New Jersey	48	1.8	9.1	1	0.4	0	0.0	-100.0	180	1.7	202	1.9	12.2
New Mexico	14	9.2	-70.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	176	7.5	153	9.9	-13.1
New York	320	1.6	17.6	9	1.1	13	1.7	44.4	696	1.7	822	1.9	18.1
Texas	124	3.0	18.1	0	0.0	7	1.2	*	896	3.6	1,191	4.2	32.9
U.S. Total	2,763	2.0	82.5	41	0.9	59	0.8	43.9	6,605	1.5	8,311	1.8	25.8

Table 15C (Continued)

	Private Institutions							Total				
State	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 Total	%	1983 Total	%	Percent Change
California	395	4.6	54.9	2	3.8	3	2.2	50.0	2,154	4.3	2,527	2.2	17.3
Illinois	404	4.8	48.5	12	6.5	0	0.0	0.0	732	3.2	1,158	48	58.2
Maryland	134	5.4	157.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	242	3.0	421	4.9	74.0
New Jersey	118	4.4	55.3	3	1.3	1	1.3	-66.7	320	3.0	430	4.1	34.4
Pennsylvania	374	3.4	40.1	0	0.0	2	0.3	200.0	589	2.6	822	3.3	39.6
Texas	141	3.4	6.5	3	3.4	25	4.3	733.3	496	2.0	953	3.4	92.1
Virginia	33	1.7	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	244	2.2	343	2.9	40.6
Washington	26	1.9	36.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	252	2.9	319	3.5	26.6
U.S. Total	4,749	3.5	41.9	47	1.0	96	1.4	108.5	11,917	2.7	16,398	3.5	37.6

Table 15D (Continued)

	Private Institutions							Total				
State	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 Total	%	1983 Total	%	Percent Change
Arizona	0	0.0	0.0	4	16.0	0	0.0	-100.0	35	0.7	20	0.5	-42.9
California	24	0.3	170.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	-100.0	195	0.4	202	0.4	3.6
Montana	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	0.7	10	0.6	0.0
New Mexico	1	0.7	-85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	25	1.1	13	0.8	-48.0
North Carolina	4	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	17	0.1	33	0.2	94.1
North Dakota	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	6	33.3	*	13	0.8	12	0.7	-7.7
Oklahoma	15	1.5	66.7	5	7.8	6	6.7	60.0	137	2.5	139	2.2	1.5
South Dakota	14	3.6	366.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.4	27	1.7	350.0
Texas	6	0.1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	58	0.2	85	0.3	46.6
Washington	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	61	0.7	51	0.6	-16.4
U.S. Total	200	0.1	85.9	18	0.3	19	0.3	5.5	1,040	0.2	1,274	0.3	22.5

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Table 16A
Black Participation in Administration by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year		1983 4-Year		Percent Change	1977 2-Year		1983 2-Year		Percent Change
Alabama	10.1	135	5.3	38	-21.9	13.1	29	11.4	24	-17.2
Alaska	0.0	0	2.5	3	*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Arizona	1.4	9	0.7	5	-44.4	3.7	8	2.5	10	25.0
Arkansas	11.6	55	10.9	62	12.7	2.1	1	4.7	4	300.0
California	6.0	122	6.4	191	56.6	6.9	143	9.0	175	22.4
Colorado	2.3	16	4.3	27	68.8	3.3	6	2.5	5	-20.0
Connecticut	5.4	16	6.1	24	50.0	5.4	9	4.9	10	11.1
Delaware	5.1	6	18.7	32	433.3	16.7	4	5.9	2	-50.0
District of Columbia	95.2	20	64.0	63	215.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	5.2	56	11.1	185	219.0	15.2	130	11.0	84	-35.4
Georgia	10.0	156	10.5	200	28.6	5.4	17	10.7	35	105.9
Hawaii N/A										
Idaho	0.4	1	0.5	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	9.1	176	8.9	178	1.1	7.5	63	8.9	90	42.9
Indiana	4.5	110	4.0	86	-21.8	4.1	3	3.5	3	0.0
Iowa	3.5	24	2.8	20	-16.7	0.4	1	1.3	3	200.0
Kansas	2.8	22	2.8	25	13.6	0.6	1	1.2	3	200.0
Kentucky	6.5	113	5.7	56	-46.7	3.4	3	1.4	1	-66.7
Louisiana	15.1	183	22.0	174	6.7	20.6	13	26.3	15	15.4
Maine	0.8	2	1.2	3	50.0	0.0	0	1.8	1	*
Maryland	29.7	224	21.1	127	-43.3	9.5	33	7.5	28	-15.2
Massachusetts	7.7	48	8.6	60	25.0	7.4	22	8.3	34	54.5
Michigan	4.7	126	5.4	96	-22.2	12.5	114	16.4	136	21.1
Minnesota	4.0	33	3.4	27	-18.2	4.4	6	6.0	5	-16.7
Mississippi	18.8	132	23.0	123	-6.8	7.0	16	9.5	30	87.5
Missouri	6.7	80	4.2	43	-46.3	14.4	29	10.9	19	-34.5
Montana	0.0	0	0.3	1	*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	1.9	9	0.4	2	-77.8	1.9	2	3.5	3	5.0
Nevada	2.4	2	4.2	4	100.0	4.2	1	8.1	3	200.0
New Hampshire	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	12.2	97	12.8	101	4.1	13.7	74	14.9	71	-4.1
New Mexico	1.0	6	1.4	3	-50.0	2.0	1	1.4	1	0.0
New York	6.7	89	7.5	147	65.2	4.6	48	6.5	74	54.2
North Carolina	17.4	196	16.1	216	9.1	7.9	57	7.9	59	3.5
North Dakota	0.6	1	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	7.1	159	6.5	165	3.8	4.8	31	6.0	33	6.5
Oklahoma	3.5	28	4.3	41	46.4	4.4	8	3.0	6	-25.0
Oregon	1.6	8	1.8	11	37.5	1.0	4	0.9	4	0.0
Pennsylvania	10.4	202	11.2	252	24.8	6.5	37	7.2	46	29.7
Rhode Island	3.5	9	7.5	20	122.2	3.4	1	3.1	1	0.0
South Carolina	4.2	26	7.6	59	127.0	8.5	10	14.9	15	50.0
South Dakota	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	3.3	1	*
Tennessee	6.5	64	10.0	95	48.4	17.9	36	14.2	37	2.8
Texas	6.3	196	5.4	186	-5.1	6.3	64	6.0	76	18.8
Utah	0.6	4	0.7	1	-75.0	0.0	0	0.5	3	*
Vermont	0.7	1	1.5	2	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	12.6	185	11.6	203	9.7	11.1	78	13.1	79	1.3
Washington	4.6	39	2.6	31	-20.5	5.7	24	4.5	25	4.2
West Virginia	3.6	28	4.1	34	21.4	1.3	1	2.6	1	0.0
Wisconsin	3.3	41	3.5	52	26.8	1.5	8	2.0	15	87.5
Wyoming	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total U.S.	7.2	3,233	7.5	3,461	7.7	7.4	1,136	7.5	1,274	12.1

*Percent of change cannot be calculated.

SOURCE: U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: EEOC Higher Education Staff Information, 1977 and 1984; unpublished tabulation done by the Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 16A (Continued)

Private Institutions									Total				
	1977 4-Year		1983 4-Year		Percent Change	1977 2-Year		1983 2-Year	Percent Change	1977		1983	Percent Change
41.4	75	22.5	32	-57.3	59.6	28	0.0	0	-100.0	14.9	267	6.6	94	-64.8
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8.3	1	0.0	0	-100.0	2.6	2	1.6	3	50.0
3.2	1	0.0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.0	18	1.3	16	-11.1
11.0	14	1.3	2	-85.7	0.0	0	21.0	4	*	10.6	70	8.7	72	2.8
3.0	118	3.3	83	-29.7	0.0	0	1.5	1	*	4.6	436	6.3	521	19.5
2.1	6	5.0	10	66.7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.3	28	3.4	43	53.6
5.2	73	5.0	69	5.5	0.0	0	7.7	1	*	5.2	98	5.2	104	6.1
6.3	1	7.7	1	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6.8	12	15.0	35	191.7
41.1	437	46.8	582	33.2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	42.0	457	48.9	645	41.1
10.7	84	5.4	66	-19.0	3.1	3	0.0	0	-100.0	9.4	278	5.0	342	23.0
21.5	94	22.5	139	47.9	0.0	0	2.9	3	*	11.3	269	12.8	377	40.1
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.0
5.3	135	6.9	185	37.0	13.5	7	14.5	11	57.1	6.9	385	8.0	477	23.9
1.9	17	3.6	34	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.5	133	3.7	130	-2.3
1.0	6	1.3	6	33.3	0.0	0	2.0	2	*	1.9	31	2.0	33	+6.5
6.8	15	0.0	0	-100.0	18.0	9	4.3	2	-77.8	3.7	47	2.4	38	-19.1
0.0	0	1.4	5	*	2.0	2	2.0	2	0.0	5.4	118	4.3	66	-44.1
13.2	43	17.6	97	125.6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14.7	219	15.3	337	53.9
2.1	5	1.3	3	-40.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.3	7	1.2	7	0.0
1.6	6	3.2	14	133.3	44.4	4	0.0	0	0.0	10.1	270	10.9	187	-30.7
4.3	146	3.7	144	-1.4	1.6	1	0.4	1	-66.7	4.9	220	4.6	241	9.5
5.6	43	1.1	7	-83.7	4.5	5	9.0	11	120.0	6.5	268	7.5	254	-11.8
1.4	11	1.1	11	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2	40	2.3	44	10.0
35.3	41	22.1	25	-39.0	73.9	34	56.1	23	-32.4	20.2	223	20.0	201	-9.9
3.0	28	3.9	50	78.6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5.6	143	2.7	72	49.2
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.3	1	*
2.6	6	2.0	6	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2	18	1.3	11	-38.9
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.5	3	4.6	7	133.3
3.4	11	1.8	9	-18.2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.2	12	1.3	9	-25.0
5.5	49	6.7	86	75.5	3.3	2	0.0	0	-100.0	9.6	223	1.0	263	17.9
3.0	7	5.3	2	-17.4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.6	14	1.8	6	-57.1
6.2	386	7.2	525	36.0	3.6	8	4.0	11	37.5	6.6	545	7.2	794	45.7
14.9	87	12.7	135	55.2	5.5	6	2.6	3	-50.0	13.4	349	12.5	416	19.2
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.4	1	0.0	0	-100.0
6.1	92	5.3	92	0.0	2.6	1	2.4	2	100.0	6.5	290	6.0	301	3.8
1.3	2	1.3	3	50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.3	38	3.5	50	31.6
0.0	0	0.6	2	*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.2	14	1.4	19	35.7
6.8	249	7.0	362	45.4	0.0	0	4.0	10	*	7.8	494	6.0	678	37.2
5.3	25	3.0	18	-28.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.6	35	4.1	39	11.4
20.4	67	6.1	14	-79.1	27.0	10	2.9	1	-90.0	10.2	113	7.6	89	-21.2
0.0	0	0.6	1	*	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.4	2	*
25.6	192	17.4	127	-33.9	6.5	2	21.8	12	500.0	14.4	299	12.9	273	-8.7
7.8	79	7.4	77	-2.5	23.3	10	7.5	12	20.0	6.6	354	5.8	361	2.0
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.0
1.6	3	1.3	4	33.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1.6	4	1.2	6	50.0
7.6	41	9.2	53	29.3	19.4	6	0.0	0	-100.0	11.3	310	11.3	336	+8.4
1.1	3	1.2	4	33.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.1	66	2.9	51	-7.6
1.1	2	2.7	3	50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.0	31	3.9	38	22.6
3.1	21	2.9	21	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2.9	74	2.9	89	20.3
0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
7.0	2,721	9.2	3,113	14.4	8.0	141	4.7	112	-20.6	7.6	7,351	7.2	8,238	12.1

Table 16B
Hispanic Participation in Administration in Higher Education by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
Arizona	18	2.8	28	4.0	55.6	24	11.2	17	4.2	-29.2	0	0
California	61	3.0	139	4.7	127.9	118	5.7	156	8.1	33.9	101	5.5
Colorado	49	7.1	43	6.8	-12.2	11	6.0	11	5.4	0	3	1.0
Florida	7	0.6	29	1.7	314.3	21	2.5	19	2.5	-9.5	46	5.8
Illinois	25	1.3	29	1.5	16.0	12	1.4	15	1.5	25.0	13	0.5
New Jersey	13	1.6	14	1.8	7.7	14	2.6	8	1.7	-42.9	12	1.4
New Mexico	112	19.5	46	22.1	-57.1	2	4.1	16	21.9	700.0	43	16.3
New York	11	0.8	18	0.9	63.6	16	1.5	23	2.0	43.8	119	1.9
Texas	153	4.9	168	4.8	9.8	83	8.1	108	8.4	30.1	22	2.1
U.S. Total	582	1.3	699	1.5	20.1	331	2.2	431	2.5	30.2	459	1.2

Table 16C
Asian Participation in Administration in Higher Education by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

Public Institutions

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
California	44	2.2	92	3.1	109.0	54	2.6	68	3.5	25.9	79	2.0
Illinois	12	0.6	34	1.7	183.3	3	0.4	38	1.4	300.0	45	1.8
Maryland	10	1.3	8	1.3	-20.3	3	0.9	5	1.3	66.7	1	0.3
New Jersey	6	0.8	11	1.4	83.3	4	0.7	5	1.0	25.0	8	0.9
New York	24	1.8	24	1.2	0.0	6	0.6	8	0.7	33.3	77	1.2
Pennsylvania	12	0.6	22	1.0	83.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	0.0	18	0.5
Texas	24	0.8	43	1.2	79.2	1	0.1	10	0.8	900.0	2	0.2
Virginia	10	0.7	38	2.2	280.0	6	0.9	9	1.5	50.0	2	0.4
Washington	22	2.6	32	2.9	45.4	4	0.9	13	2.3	225.0	2	0.7
U.S Total	316	0.7	564	1.2	69.0	111	0.7	172	1.0	55.0	331	0.9

Table 16D
American Indian Participation in Higher Education by State and Type of Institution: 1977 and 1983

State	1977 4-Year	%	1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 4-Year	%
Arizona	3	0.5	3	0.4	0.0	2	0.9	3	0.7	50.0	0	0.0
California	6	0.3	15	0.5	150.0	19	0.9	15	0.8	-21.1	16	0.4
Montana	3	1.3	5	1.7	66.6	2	20.0	0	0.0	-100.0	1	2.5
New Mexico	6	1.0	4	1.8	-33.3	0	0.0	1	1.4	*	6	2.6
North Carolina	11	0.9	15	1.1	36.4	6	0.8	7	0.9	16.7	1	0.2
North Dakota	1	0.6	3	2.0	200.0	3	6.8	0	0.0	-100.0	3	6.8
Oklahoma	29	3.6	29	3.0	0.0	21	11.7	14	7.0	-50.0	9	5.7
South Dakota	10	5.1	5	1.6	-50.0	0	0.0	17	56.7	*	0	0.0
Texas	6	0.2	7	0.2	16.7	5	0.5	4	0.3	-20.0	2	0.2
Washington	5	0.6	8	0.7	60.0	6	1.4	6	1.1	0.0	1	0.4
U.S. Total	137	0.3	207	0.4	51.1	78	0.5	109	0.6	39.7	71	0.2

Table 16B (Continued)

State	Private Institutions 1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-year	%	Percent Change	Total 1977 Total	%	1983 Total	%	Percent Change
Arizona	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	43	4.7	45	3.8	4.7
California	87	3.5	-13.9	1	5.6	1	1.5	0.0	330	3.5	415	5.0	25.8
Colorado	4	1.2	33.3	0	0.0	2	7.4	*	64	5.4	61	4.9	-4.7
Florida	124	9.8	169.6	3	3.1	1	2.9	-66.7	80	2.7	175	4.6	118.8
Illinois	21	0.8	61.5	1	1.9	0	0.0	-100.0	51	0.9	65	1.1	27.5
New Jersey	23	1.8	91.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	39	1.7	48	1.8	23.1
New Mexico	3	7.8	-93.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	157	18.3	67	20.4	57.3
New York	218	3.0	83.2	1	0.5	4	1.4	300.0	151	1.7	274	2.5	
Texas	32	3.1	45.5	0	0.0	2	1.2	*	259	4.8	313	5.0	20.8
U.S. Total	623	1.4	35.8	10	0.6	14	0.5	40.0	1,444	1.4	1827	1.6	26.5

Table 16C (Continued)

State	Private Institutions 1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-Year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	Total 1977 Total	%	1983 Total	%	Percent Change
California	52	2.1	-34.2	0	0.0	2	3.0	*	202	2.1	239	2.9	18.3
Illinois	38	1.4	-15.6	0	0.0	2	2.6	*	61	1.1	88	1.5	44.3
Maryland	4	0.9	300.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	-100.0	16	1.0	19	1.1	18.8
New Jersey	10	0.8	25.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	-100.0	19	0.8	27	1.0	42.1
New York	118	1.6	53.2	2	0.9	3	1.1	50.0	110	1.2	158	1.4	43.6
Pennsylvania	50	1.0	177.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	-100.0	32	0.5	73	0.9	128.1
Texas	6	0.6	200.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	*	27	0.5	60	1.0	122.2
Virginia	2	0.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.7	49	1.7	172.0
Washington	5	1.5	150.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	28	1.8	52	2.4	85.7
U.S Total	412	0.9	24.5	8	0.3	14	0.5	133.0	801	0.8	1207	1.1	50.7

Table 16D (Continued)

State	Private Institutions 1983 4-Year	%	Percent Change	1977 2-year	%	1983 2-Year	%	Percent Change	Total All Institutions		Total All Institutions		Percent Change
Arizona	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	5	0.5	6	0.5	20.0
California	6	0.2	-62.5	1	5.6	2	2.9	100.0	45	0.5	42	0.5	-6.6
Montana	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	4	80.0	*	6	2.2	9	2.5	50.0
New Mexico	1	2.6	-83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12	1.4	6	1.8	-50.0
North Carolina	1	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	18	0.7	23	0.7	27.8
North Dakota	0	0.0	-100.0	0	0.0	4	44.4	*	7	2.9	7	2.8	0.0
Oklahoma	9	4.0	0.0	2	11.8	0	0.0	-100.0	61	5.3	52	3.6	-14.8
South Dakota	13	7.8	*	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	10	2.8	35	6.7	250.0
Texas	1	0.1	-50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	13	0.2	12	0.2	-7.7
Washington	2	0.6	-50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12	0.8	16	0.8	33.3
U.S. Total	75	0.2	5.6	3	0.2	12	0.5	300.0	298	0.3	413	0.3	39.8

Table 17
Total Enrollment of Black Students in Public Institutions in Adams-Califano States: Fall 1980 and 1984

	2-Year Institutions					4-Year Institutions					
	1980	%	1984	%	Percent Change	1980	%	1984	%	Percent Change	Percent of State Population
Alabama	12,462	17.7	8,417	10.5	-32.4	17,313	16.6	17,443	17.0	0.8	25.6
Arkansas	1,738	15.4	1,724	13.8	-0.8	7,964	14.6	7,459	13.7	-6.6	16.3
Delaware	1,132	16.2	884	12.4	-22.1	1,914	9.0	1,911	9.4	-0.2	16.1
Florida	21,068	10.2	18,468	6.8	-12.4	11,977	9.4	11,958	8.3	-0.2	13.8
Georgia	6,364	17.6	6,778	18.2	6.5	14,920	14.3	16,271	14.4	9.1	26.8
Kentucky	1,994	11.0	1,952	8.2	-2.1	6,162	6.4	5,438	6.1	-11.7	7.1
Louisiana	4,547	32.4	3,843	26.6	-15.1	26,586	21.7	31,153	22.2	17.2	29.4
Maryland	17,660	19.0	18,037	18.2	2.1	16,955	17.7	17,956	16.6	-5.3	22.7
Mississippi	10,298	28.0	11,032	27.8	7.1	16,089	29.8	15,044	26.4	-6.5	35.2
Missouri	8,762	16.4	8,229	14.1	-6.1	6,822	6.1	6,643	5.9	-2.6	10.5
North Carolina	21,267	20.0	21,896	17.7	3.0	22,351	16.4	22,693	18.0	1.5	22.4
Ohio	13,645	10.7	13,070	10.7	-4.2	21,197	8.3	15,647	6.0	-26.2	10.0
Oklahoma	3,382	6.9	3,623	6.6	7.1	5,167	5.9	5,570	6.1	7.8	6.8
Pennsylvania	11,489	11.1	12,323	10.7	7.3	16,054	8.5	13,844	7.4	-13.8	8.8
South Carolina	11,247	28.8	8,908	24.4	-20.8	9,958	14.5	10,501	15.3	6.4	30.4
Tennessee	8,635	17.6	7,338	14.9	-15.0	14,660	13.6	13,799	13.3	-5.9	15.8
Texas	27,886	10.4	33,300	10.3	20.3	29,251	8.4	30,163	7.9	3.1	12.0
West Virginia	227	2.5	228	2.3	0.4	2,532	4.1	2460	4.2	-2.8	3.3

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys. Tabulations done by the American Council on Education, Division of Policy Analysis and Research.

Table 18
State Appropriations to Public TBI's by State: Fiscal Years 1971 and 1981

States where TBI's are located[1]	Number Public TBI's[2]	State Appropriations to Public TBI's (in thousands of dollars) FY 1971	FY 1981	Percent Change FY 71 to FY 81 (adjusted for inflation)
Total	42	$119,425	$357,410	50
Alabama	4	6,269	22,628	80
Arkansas	1	3,015	7,182	19
Delaware	1	2,211	7,556	71
Florida	1	7,662	17,376	13
Georgia	3	5,826	17,827	53
Kentucky	1	2,964	8,544	44
Louisiana	4	15,555	39,917	28
Maryland	4	12,747	35,068	38
Mississippi	5	8,718	30,245	73
Missouri	1	2,622	6,205	18
North Carolina	5	14,769	49,367	67
Ohio	1	3,408	7,405	9
Oklahoma	1	486	3,265	236
Pennsylvania[3]	2	3,316	13,603	105
South Carolina	1	4,223	12,507	48
Tennessee	1	4,361	17,925	106
Texas	2	8,827	28,798	63
Virginia	2	7,711	22,916	49
West Virginia	2	4,777	9,054	-5

[1] Excludes local appropriations of the District of Columbia. In 1971, $15,484,000 was provided for D.C. Teachers College; in 1981, $52,996,000 was provided for the University of Columbia into which the D.C. Teachers College was merged.

[2] The 2-year TBI's are included since four of the five receive all or most of their revenues from the State.

[3] Data for 1971 do not include $733,000 in State revenues received by Lincoln University, which was then a private institution. It has since become "State-related" and therefore classified as public.

NOTE: Percent change was calculated with the whole numbers. Details may not add to total because of rounding.

SOURCE: Susan T. Hill, "The Traditionally Black Institutions of Higher Education 1860-1962" Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, 1984.

Table 19
Number of Persons Enrolled in TBI's, by Control/Level: 1970 to 1984

Control/Level	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number of TBI's 1	(102)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(104)	(105)	(105)	(104)	(104)	(103)	(102)	(101)	(100)	(100)	(99)
Total enrollment	169,752	179,739	180,054	188,316	191,577	212,300	212,118	215,769	216,930	219,150	222,218	221,076	216,572	221,962	216,050
Public	113,629	121,347	120,308	130,191	132,080	149,141	146,566	148,833	152,930	155,832	157,365	156,216	154,651	158,313	153,151
4-year	109,386	116,718	120,990	123,843	125,530	141,314	140,158	142,283	147,206	150,073	151,762	150,419	147,701	151,670	147,294
Comprehensive	68,782	73,986	77,136	78,776	79,834	89,666	90,482	90,631	99,653	101,924	102,248	100,730	99,047	100,993	97,902
General baccalaureate	40,604	42,732	43,854	45,067	45,696	51,648	49,676	51,652	47,555	48,149	49,514	49,689	48,654	50,677	49,392
2-year	4,443	4,629	5,318	6,348	6,550	7,827	6,408	6,550	5,722	5,759	5,603	5,797	6,950	6,643	5,857
Private	55,923	58,392	58,746	58,127	59,497	63,659	65,552	66,936	64,000	63,318	64,853	64,860	61,921	63,649	62,899
4-year	53,565	56,022	56,349	55,650	57,058	60,887	62,496	63,853	60,851	60,691	62,423	62,587	60,139	61,468	60,805
Major doctoral	8,940	10,152	9,970	9,301	9,303	9,455	9,815	9,891	10,339	10,605	11,321	12,610	11,445	11,594	11,454
Comprehensive	6,666	6,708	7,183	7,140	7,278	7,464	7,553	7,467	7,333	7,967	8,337	8,397	8,344	8,528	8,558
General baccalaureate	38,328	37,572	37,520	37,493	38,800	42,124	43,177	44,660	41,182	40,196	41,119	40,212	38,931	39,866	39,378
Specialized	1,571	1,590	1,676	1,716	1,677	1,844	1,953	1,895	1,997	1,923	1,646	1,368	1,419	1,480	1,415
(Medical)	531	571	622	663	734	790	886	920	1,036	1,066	817	765	747	732	715
(Other)	1,040	1,019	1,054	1,053	943	1,054	1,067	975	959	857	829	603	672	748	700
2-year	2,418	2,370	2,397	2,477	2,439	2,772	3,054	3,083	3,149	2,627	2,430	2,273	1,782	2,161	2,094

[1] Excludes nonrespondents and institutions not eligible to participate in the survey.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Postsecondary Education Statistics Division, unpublished; tabulations from the Opening Fall Enrollment annual surveys. Contact Susan Hill for list of Traditionally Black Institutions and their control/level.

Table 20
Population 18 and 19 Years Old and 20 to 24 Years Old, and Percent Who Have Completed Four Years of High School by Race/Ethnicity: United States, March 1974 to March 1985

(Numbers in Thousands)

Age and Race/Ethnicity	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total:												
Total, 18 and 19 years old	7,772	7,956	8,125	8,174	8,150	8,201	8,428	8,229	8,104	7,986	7,761	83.78
Number completing high school	4,990	4,992	5,181	5,072	5,019	5,112	5,116	5,077	5,065	4,928	4714	5,194
Percent completing high school	64.2	62.7	63.8	62.1	61.6	62.3	60.7	61 7	61.6	61.7	61.5	62.0
Total, 20 to 24 years old	17,641	18,360	18,811	19,230	19,561	19,849	20,690	20,985	21,078	21,061	21,007	20,466
Number completing high school	14,932	15,468	15,825	16,122	16,121	16,754	17,333	17,475	17,667	17,774	17,751	17,01
Percent completing high school	83.7	84.2	84.1	83.8	82.4	84.4	83.3	83.3	83.3	84.4	84.5	83.6
White:												
Total, 18 and 19 years old	6,676	6,826	6,940	6,977	6,934	6,976	7,097	6,889	6,756	6,631	6,331	6,501
Number completing high school	4,433	4,446	4,588	4,517	4,444	4,466	4,481	4,395	4,288	4,238	4,016	4,180
Percent completing high school	66.4	65.1	66.1	64.7	64.1	64.0	63.1	63.8	63.5	63.9	63.4	64.3
Total, 20 to 24 years old	15,439	15,883	16,217	16,544	16,790	17,008	17,620	17,723	17,817	17,756	17,608	17,172
Number completing high school	13,169	13,660	13,896	14,062	14,318	14,572	14,988	14,946	15,098	15,172	15,012	14,476
Percent completing high school	85.3	86.0	85.7	85.1	85.3	85.7	85.1	84.3	84.7	85.4	85.3	84.3
Black:												
Total, 18 and 19 years old	994	1,003	1,004	1,057	1,059	1,073	1,137	1,129	1,137	1,136	1,120	1,092
Number completing high school	491	476	515	463	482	497	525	560	589	550	566	556
Percent completing high school	49.4	47.5	48.4	43.8	45.5	46.3	46.2	49.6	51.8	48.4	50.6	50.9
Total, 20 to 24 years old	2,094	2,162	2,229	2,322	2,395	2,427	2,574	2,653	2,725	2,739	2,799	2,894
Number completing high school	1,505	1,550	1,616	1,749	1,758	1,820	1,929	2,025	2,106	2,133	2,242	2,144
Percent completing high school	71.9	71.7	72.5	75.3	73.4	75.0	74.9	76.3	77.3	77.9	80.1	79.6
Hispanic:*												
Total, 18 and 19 years old	436	484	445	497	494	515	605	581	603	580	553	626
Number completing high school	182	188	196	206	212	242	280	236	243	260	258	254
Percent completing high school	41.7	38.8	44.0	41.4	42.9	47.0	46.3	40.6	40.3	44.8	46.7	40.5
Total, 20 to 24 years old	934	992	992	1,085	1,185	1,184	1,349	1,434	1,401	1,392	1,466	1,708
Number completing high school	527	590	586	666	728	729	819	799	835	856	864	1,043
Percent completing high school	56.4	59.5	59.1	61.4	61.4	61.6	60.7	55.7	59.6	61.5	58.9	59.0

*May be of any race.

NOTE: Tabulation includes persons still in school.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Educational Attainment in the United States, Series P-20, various years, and unpublished data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey.

Table 21
Full-Time Enrollment Participation Rates for Subpopulations for the College-Eligible Age 18-24 Population by Family Income and Totals by Type & Control: 1978 and 1982

(Percentage)

	White			Black			Hispanic			Total		
	1978	1982	Change 1978-82	1978	1982	Change 1978-82	1978	1982	Change 1978-82	1978	1982	Change 1978-82
All Schools												
Family Income under $10,000	27.6	25.8	-6.5	32.7	22.7	-30.6	23.5	26.7	13.6	30.3	25.2	-16.8
$10,000-$19,999	36.6	32.0	-13.0	32.3	32.2	-0.3	34.2	26.9	-21.1	36.0	32.9	-8.6
$20,000-$29,000	36.1	36.8	1.9	34.5	35.7	3.5	32.3	32.9	1.9	36.3	37.3	2.8
$30,000-Plus	49.8	51.8	4.0	46.7	44.6	-4.5	47.8	40.6	-15.1	49.9	51.7	3.8
All Dependents	43.2	42.9	-0.7	35.6	31.5	-11.5	31.6	31.2	-3.1	42.4	41.7	-1.7
Indepdendent	10.9	12.5	14.7	12.4	10.9	-12.1	12.3	11.7	-4.9	11.4	12.8	12.3
All Students	28.1	30.1	7.1	27.8	24.8	-10.8	21.7	23.9	10.1	28.4	29.9	5.3
At 2-year Public	5.8	7.2	24.1	6.6	5.5	-16.7	7.5	9.9	32.0	6.0	7.2	20.0
At 4-year Public	15.0	15.7	4.7	15.5	13.6	-12.3	10.1	9.5	-5.9	15.3	15.7	2.6
At All Private	7.3	7.2	-1.4	5.7	5.8	1.8	4.1	4.5	9.8	7.1	7.1	0.0

SOURCE: CPS; 1978, 1982. Taken from the American Association of State Colleges and Universities Report on "Student Aid and Minority Enrollments in Higher Education," January 1985.

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